BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXII.] SATURDAY, MAY 11, 18[illegible] [NUMBER 1630.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

BOMBAY CASTLE 13 APRIL 1822.

Government Notification.

NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN.

THAT from and after the 1st of May next, no interest will be allowed on any of the deposits made in the General Treasury on account of the estates of deceased Miltary (or other) Persons, in the Custody of Government, beyond the period of eighteen months from the date of the first publication, made in the Bombay Courier, of such deposites having been made in the said Treasury, or three Months after Letters of administration have been granted by the Hon'ble the Court of Recorder.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble, the Governor in Council.

J. HENDERSON.
Sect. to Govt.

Government Advertisement.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

BOMBAY CASTLE 3D MAY 1822.

WHEREAS inconvenience is experienced, in respect to the levy of inland duties on goods passing to the interior on the certificates of European Gentlemen, as intended for their private use, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to establish the following rule, according to which the indulgence will be continued until further orders.

Persons providing supplies of European articles, on the application of European Gentlemen in the service of Government at stations in the interior, shall produce, to the Collector of sea Customs of Bombay, such application, together with a list of the articles provided; on examination of which, the Collector of sea Customs is authorized to grant a certificate exempting such European articles from customs and inland transit duties, under this Presidency.

The application must specify that the articles are for the private use of the party applying; if he be in the Military Service, it must be countersigned by the Commanding officer of his Corps, or station, if in the Civil Service, by the head of his department.

On all articles not European, and all European articles, not accompanied by the certificate from the Collector of sea Customs herein prescribed, or differing therefrom, transit duties will be levied.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Coucil.

J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV[illegible]

THAT the Honorable the [illegible]ernor in Council will receive a[illegible]oon on Wednesday the 15th of this [illegible]onth, at the Office of the Chief Secretary to Government, Sealed Tenders for the occupation of a portion, (about (358) three hundred and fifty eight Tons,) of the Honorable Company's reserved proportion of the Tonnage of the Berwi[illegible]shire.

The abovementioned Ship will be dispatched at latest from this port for Canton on the 7th of June next.

The tenders to specify the rate of freight on each Ton of Goods, whether Cotton or any other Article. If Cotton, at the standard of fifty Cubical feet to the Ton; and all other Articles, according to the Company's Regulations. All Articles tendered for Shipment to be passed thro' the Company's Warehouse, where they must be previously weighed or measured.

The amount of freight to be paid to the Honorable Company's Supra-Cargoes at Canton, on the delivery of the Goods at that port.

If the Cotton tendered and accepted be not shipped by the date aforesaid, owing to neglect on the part of the freighters, a penalty will be exacted of the amount of freight of the Cotton so deficient.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

J. HENDERSON,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY,
8TH MAY 1822.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT the General Sale of the Honorable Company's WOOLLENS, METALS, and other Stores will take place on Wednesday the 15th of this month, and continue for one Week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. E. ELLIOT,
Act. Dep. War. Keep. in Charge.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM
7th May, 1822.

જાહેર-નામો

એવોચે-શરકાર-કંમપેનીનો-આલ-ખનાત-તથા-ધાતુ-તથા-બીજી-જનશકિતેની-વકરી-દર-મકીને-થાએછે-તે-વકરી-આય-મકીનામાં-તારીખ ૧૫ છુધવારના-દીને-યાશે-તે-એકક-ડકતા-શ્રુકી-તે-વકરી-ચાલશે *

તે-વકરી-દર-દીને-બપોરની-ચાપુ-થતી-જશે—તા- ૭ મે-શંને ૧૮૨૨ ઈ ગરેજી *

A TRUE TRANSLATION.
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondence.

શ્રી

મકીર મચ

ખેભચે ષરમર મંડેનીચ ચ
ષ ઘમત ષ ધાજી ષ ઈતર ભચ
ન ઘછે યાચી ઘર મણીન્યાત પી

મગી છિન ઘછે તી કીમગી યા મ
છીન્યાત તાગીખ ૧૮ ફીઈપગી છે
ઈક ષ ખેમ ઘગપડા ઘબંતિ પી
મગી ચાષેક

કીમગી ઘર્ ચીઘષ ગેન પ્રછગી
ચાગી ઘેઈક તાગીખ ૭ મચે મે
૭ન ૧૮૨૨ ઈ૭પી

A TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Sec. & Translator in the Office of Country Correspondenec.

THIRD

BOMBAY LOTTERY.

TICKETS in the above Lottery signed by the Superintendent are for sale at Rs. 108 each at the Office of Messrs. SHOTTON, MALCOLM & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1822.

TWENTY-SEVENTH

CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

TICKETS for sale at the office of Messrs. MACKINTOSH & HAMILTON.

Bombay 11th May 1822.

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF

MESSRS.

MACKINTOSH AND HAMILTON,

A FEW cases of WINE, imported per ship HADLOW from Europe.

Claret first growth,.....Rs. 36 per doz.
Red Hermitage, do... " 40 do.
White ditto, do..... " 40 do.

ALSO

50 Hhds of Beer.

Bombay 9th May 1822.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD

BY THE

ADMINISTRATRIX

OF THE LATE

ANTONIO DE SOUZA,

ON THE 14TH DAY OF MAY NEXT

AND ON THE FOLLOWING DAYS,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

ON THE PREMISES,

The following Houses and their Appurtenances, in Lots as undermentioned,

LOT 1ST—*A Capital Messuage* called *Nabob's House*, with all the offices, buildings & appurtenances thereto belonging, situate in Nisbett's Lane, lately used as the Post office, and late in the occupation of *Charles Law, Esq.*, the whole covering an extent of ground containing 18,407½ square feet, and now unoccupied.

LOT 2D.—*A Messuage* or *Tenement* with all the buildings, offices and appurtenances thereto belonging situate and being No. 24 in Rampart Row (near to *Messrs. Ritchie and Steuart's*) containing 10,311 square feet and now unoccupied.

LOT 3D.—*A Messuage* or *Tenement*, outbuildings and offices with a large Garden well stocked with Fruit Trees, at Byculla, lately in the occupation of *Mr. Edward de Souza*, deceased, the whole containing 1,51,369 square feet, and now unoccupied.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid on the amount of the purchase to the Auctioneer at the time of the sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within 2 months; discount will be allowed for earlier payment.

The necessary Deeds of conveyance to be prepared at the joint expense of the the vendor and purchaser. In case default should be made in the payment of the remainder of the purchase money of any Lot or Lots at the expiration of two months, the deposit of 10 per cent to be forfeited, and such Lot or Lots to be resold by public auction.

Possession to be delivered to the purchaser on payment of the whole of the purchase money, and not before.

Bombay, April 20th 1822.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th Inst.

AT 12 O'CLOCK

UNDER THE OFFICE OF

MESSRS.

Remington, Crawford & Co.

FORTY FOUR HHDS OF

PALE ALE,

PERFECTLY SOUND,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE SHIPPERS

MESSRS. T. FIELD & SON,

Recently imported on the

SHIP HADLOW,

CAPTAIN CRAIGIE.

Bombay, May 11th 1822.

TO BE SOLD

AN uncommonly Handsome Bengal SMOKING APPARATUS, with Spare Carpets, Serpooses, Moolmallahs, &c. &c. sufficient for two complete Hookahs For particulars enquire of MESSRS. KEMPT & Co.

Bombay, May 11th 1822.

FOR SALE

A VERY good Shigram Carriage and a pair of excellent Grey Arab Horses, with Europe Harness Brass Mounted &c.

The Horses are 6 years old, match well, and are perfectly steady and sound. For particulars enquire at Mr. Kempt, by applying to whom the Carriage and Horses may be viewed.

Bombay 11th May 1822.

VALUABLE
BOOKS.

Eduljee Curseijee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 20th instant,

(The sale will commence at 11 o'clock precisely, at their Auction Rooms in Meadow Street),

THE Library of the Estate of the late Lieutenant Colonel H. W. SEALY, Honorable Company's Artillery.

Also to close an account, a number of valuable Books.

Catalogues of which will be published

Also three Arab Saddle Horses for sale on Commission.

Bombay 10th May 1822.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

FOR AND ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS

AT RAJAHPOOR

ON THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT

AT 10 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON

THE wreck of the Pattamar KHURSET SAVOY, with her appurtenances as she now lies at shore at Jallapoor. The Pattamar will be knocked down to the highest bidder, and good and sufficient securities will be required for the payment of the purchase money within one month from the day of sale; the Pattamar will be considered at the risk of the purchaser immediately on the same being knocked down to him.—Dated this 8th day of May 1822.

W. A. MORGAN,
Solicitor to Rustomjee Merwanjee.

જાહેર ખબર

લાગેલી પ્લેગની બીમારી ખુરશેદ શેવાક્ષનો ઝેચ બીમાર થવાથી બંધ કરવામાં આવી છે શ્રી જાલાપુરનાં ફીસારે પકડેલો છે તે શ્રી રાજાપુર માં તારીખ ૧૫ મી માર્ચ થી આજ સુધી નામાં બાબતનાં ફક્ત ૧૦ નાં જાહેર ખીલાડુ ફરીને વેચશે — એ પ્લેગની બીમારીનો જેકોઇ બધો ભાવ ચડશે તે ધણીને મળશે — એ વેચાણનાં દીનેથી મહીના એકની મુદતમાં નાણાં પગાર કરવાના શરારા જામીનો વેચાણનાં દીને લેશે — એને એ વેચાણનાં બધી ખરીદદાર નાં માથે જોખમ રહેશે *

તા ૮ મી મેએ ૧૮૨૨

VALUABLE
BOOKS
AND
INSTRUMENTS.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On TUESDAY the 18th of June next

AND SUCCEEDING DAYS,

THE LIBRARY OF

CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq.

LATE RESIDENT AT BAGDAD.

CONTAINING a valuable collection of history, Travels, Greek and Roman Classics, Dictionaries and Grammars, and the most esteemed works, Astronomical, Mathematical and Military.

Also, if not previously sold by private bargain, Astronomical, Mathematical and Surveying Instruments, made by the most esteemed Mathematical Instrument makers in Great Britain and France.

N. B. Catalogues may be had by applying to Messrs. KEMPT and Co.

Bombay 26th April 1822.

KEMPT & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,

A choice of fashionable and well made Silver and Plated articles; sent out to order from England, quite new and in best possible condition; worthy the attention of gentlemen requiring a supply.

SILVER ARTICLES.

1 Hand[illegible]
1 Ditto
1 Ditto [illegible] spoons,
24 Ditto [illegible] ditto,
2 Ditto [illegible] ditto,
1 [illegible]
4 Ditto Salt [illegible]
8 Ditto Salt Spoons,
1 Ditto Fish Knife,
1 Ditto Butter ditto,
1 Skewer,
24 Fiddle Handle Table Forks,
24 Ditto ditto Dessert ditto,
1 Marrow Scoop,

PLATED ARTICLES.

6 Oblong d'ble dishes with locking plates and rings,
6 Warmers,
6 Handsome Bottle Stands,
An 8 Glass oblong Cruet Frame,
1 Handsome Coffee Pot to match silver articles with Tripot and Lamp,
1 Handsome branched Epergne with rich cut glasses,
1 Toast Rack,
24 Plated-on-Steel-Dessert Knives,

The whole packed in a strong Iron bound wainscot Chest with patent locks.

Bombay 11th May 1822.

WORKING JEWELLER,
WATCH AND CLOCK
MAKER &c.

MR. HENRY VAN MISPELAAR respectfully begs leave to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen, and the public in general, that he has engaged the apartments immediately above Mr. GAMA's Dispensary, where all orders in the JEWELLERY, WATCH and CLOCK REPAIRING BRANCHES, will be thankfully received, from the 15th instant.

Mr. M trusts that attention, which it will ever be his most anxious care to bestow, and the style of execution which upwards of twenty years' practice affords him the means of displaying, aided by an efficient establishment, will secure to him the patronage of a liberal community.

Bombay, 11th May 1822.

LALLA FAQUIRA
HAS FOR SALE
At the Godowns
IN NISBET LANE,
FOR READY MONEY,
A FEW CHESTS
OF
NEW
HYSON TEA.

		Rupees
WHOLE Chests	*per Chest*	100
Half ditto	*ditto*	50
Quarter ditto	*ditto*	25
Retail	*per lb.*	1 2

SUPERIOR

BLACK TEA,

In Boxes of 28lbs. Net	*per Box*	50
Ditto do. do. 15lbs. do.	*ditto*	25
Sugar Candy 1st sort in half Tubs	*per ½ Tub*	11

ALSO

WINES
AND
LIQUORS,

Hodgson's Pale Ale	*per doz.*	10
London Particular Madeira Wine	*ditto*	15
London Market ditto	*ditto*	13
Jamaica Rum	*ditto*	12
Cognac Brandy	*ditto*	18
Hollands Gin	*ditto*	15

Bombay 26th January 1822.

Cooverjee Rustomjee & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the Gentlemen of Settlement that they have purchased an Investment of a Variety of Goods imported per Hadlow, consisting the following Articles viz.

Confectionary from Hoffman, of Rasp berry Jam, Black and Red Currant Jelly, Bottled Fruits of sorts, Cherry and Raspberry Brandy, Ham and Pine Cheese, Bottled Beer and Poter, English Claret, Champaign and Port Wine, Jamaica Rum, Hollands Gin, Sauces of sorts, Olives, Caper and Mushroom Pickles, best Mustard and different kind of Pickles, Pickled Herrings, Tongues Kits Salmond, Ivory Handle Knives & Forks, plated Teapot, Tea and Coffee Urns, Cruetstands, patent double and single shot Belts, patent powder Flasks, Table locks, Superfine Welch Flannel, Shawls & Scarfs, Broad Cloth, Green Baize, Perfumery from Smyth, Tooth Brushes in Sets, Hair and Nail Brushes; Hair Powder and Soda Powder in Bottles and Packs, Essence of Peppermint, Jamaica Pomatum, Saddlery from Milroy, Cavalry and Hunting Saddles, Hussar Bridles, Head Stal Reins, Whips of Sorts, Surcingles and round Martingles, Cotton and worsted Hosiery of kinds, Glassware, plated Furniture, Glass, and plated bottoms hanging Lamps, double and single plated Wallshades, Cut and plain Tableshades, Tumbler Glasses, Wine & water, Champaign, Glass Wine Cooler &c. &c. Bird Cages, large and small Superfine Blankets, and double Bracket shard Shades with rich Drops and pair Diamond engraved Shades.

Bombay 11th May 1822.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical side of the Hon'ble the Court of Recorder of Bombay, is about to close finally the accounts of his administration to the estates and effects of,

Lieutenant GEORGE GRAHAM GODDART;
Lieut. FRANK JONES;
Mr. Assistant Surgeon JOSEPH WILLIAM CUMINE, and of
ROBERT GREGORY MORRIS, Esquire C. S. deceased;

by dividing the assets belonging to the three former estates amongst the legal creditors is equal degree, and by paying over to balance of the last estate to the Accountant General of the Hon'ble Company at Bombay, for and on account of JOHN MORRIS, Esq. of London, the father of the said ROBERT GREGORY MORRIS, Esq. decd.

R. WOODHOUSE,
REGISTRAR.

Bombay 4th May 1822.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION has been this day made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, on the Ecclesiastical side, that Letters of Administration of all and singular the several goods, chattels, rights and credits of

ANDREW SMITH SHORTT, gentleman, a Lieutenant in 1st Bat. 11th Regt. Bombay Native Infantry,—deceased; of and of

WILLIAM GILKREST, Esquire, a Captain in the third Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry, deceased,—both in the Military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, may be granted to RICHARD WOODHOUSE Esquire, as Registrar of said Court and his successors in said Office.—Dated this 4th day of May 1822.

Advertisement.

APPPICATION hath been ma[illegible] to the Hon'ble the Court of Recorder of Bombay, that Letters Administration of all and singular Goods, Chattels, Rights and Cred[illegible] CAPT. GODWIN PONSBO[illegible] SEWARD, late in the Military [illegible] of the Hon'ble East India Comp[illegible] this Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, May 3d 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Ensign CHARLES CLUTTON, late in the military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 27th April 1822.

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration, of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of WILLIAM SYMONDS COOKE, Esquire, late an Assistant Surgeon in the military service of the Honorable East India Company, on this establishment, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, to the Registrar for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE), all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.

Bombay 27th April 1822.

MR. EDITOR,

The lamentable death of my excellent friend and benefactor General Full Batta, has overwhelmed me with sorrow. Oh! he was a worthy, a liberal warm hearted merry gentleman. "Take him all in all we shall not meet his like again." But alas he is gone the way all good things must go. I am so afflicted. Indeed within the first fortnight thirty or forty times I shed tears, seven times I fainted outright, besides innumerable half faintings. But you need not tell this to any body, I belong to the military, you know, and it would not look well. Men of feeling, would be apt to say, it was weakness. But, Mr. Editor, I was born of a woman, and such occasions as the present viz. the death of a dear, dear friend, may well be allowed to call forth all the sensibility of my mother in me.

At length, however, time, the great soother of sorrow, and a couple of bottles of claret, (a few dozens were in my verandah go-down, bequeathed me by my worthy friend, I am horribly afraid I shant be able to get any more, as my worthy friend was the only one who would allow the propriety of a poor Sub ever tasting a glass of Claret) I say a couple of Claret, which my friend Lieutenant Hearty who just came in to enquire after my health, persuaded me would do me good, cheered me up a little, and, but then I don't know what persuation you are of, or whether you are aware, that a small quantity, say 3 or 4 bottles of Claret, but I have a weak stomach, and commonly take two only is a great adjuvant to philosophy, probably from its clarifying the understanding. So I began to philosophise it, and came to the conclusion, that to grieve excessively for that which I could, in no shape, remedy, was useless, and might moreover, throw me into a decline or some other distemper, for which I should have to swallow a great many doses of medicine, which besides the expence to our Assistant Surgeon (I belong to a Native Corps you know, and am the most considerate fellow in the world,) would be rather disagreeable to myself. Then I began to consider how I might best get rid of this grief; and after pondering the subject for three days, I thought there was no [illegible] better, than that some time[illegible]ove, viz. to occup[illegible] the object, and to [illegible]always the letters go[illegible]or's portfolio.

[illegible]already written one [illegible] three speeches to [illegible]he first guest night, [illegible] in different rythms, [illegible] way, and "a call on [illegible] who are now living, [illegible]efitted by the friend[illegible]er-to-be-much-lamented [illegible] Oh! it is an admirable [illegible] and sooth the mind, to [illegible] write, I have known it [illegible]nger, sweeten resentment, [illegible]sure love. O YE GODS! [illegible]ch of an Epitaph for the [illegible]t far be it from the admi[illegible]y disposition, and the low[illegible]sions (tho' between you and [illegible] don't know any one half so [illegible]ustice to the occasion) to ar[illegible] the honor of composing a be[illegible] I merely throw on a mat, as

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Sacred
To the Memory of
General Full Batta.
The friend of the Army, and the enemy of none.
His birth was coeval with the first British army in India.
He died
To the unspeakable sorrow of all who had the felicity of his acquaintance, on the 1st of
April A. D. 1822.

He was begotten by Necessity and brought forth by Liberality. He was nursed in the cradle of Hope; and his youth was spent under the tuition of Reflection.

His death was occasioned by grief for the demise of his father, and the flight of his mother, with another protector from India.

He has left behind him
An only son.

The fruit of an intrigue with avarice. He was baptized by Illiberality in the fountain of Forgetfulness: and was early sent to study, under the instructions of Indifference,
(or Ingratitude).

This monument is erected by his disconsolate friends. They voted one of Marble of the finest polish. But his son looked down on them, and oh! tell it not at Comorin, neither let it be heard at Nepaul, he blasted their power, and compelled them to erect it of burnt brick without and mud within.

Never mind the anachronism of having the monument finished before a single member has subscribed for its erection. Is it an admirable production.

D.

SIR,

Abundance of Patience added to a strong expectation of seeing something beyond flummery and witticism advanced in support of an object vitally connected with the best interests, credit, welfare, and respectability of the Military service, in this remote part of the world, has kept me, until now, in a state of passive quiescence. But there seems to me to be a point beyond which neither patience nor expectation, nor any thing short of the *conclamatium est*, or *extrema necessitas* can render silence excusable.

If the sound of Full Batta is so pleasing and symphonious to the Military ear, how much more valuable is the sterling feel of his liberal hand! Full Batta had many and great virtues: he was as a staff to the lame, & eyes was he to the blind; he gave life to the Mess table, placing a quantum sufficient of Madeira thereon, the Sub he mounted on his palfrey, and patched up many a thread bare jacket. He strengthened the arm of the soldier, and sharpened the sword for battle. What hosts of King's and Company's loving subjects, in guise of Subs, Captains and Field Officers, hath not Full Batta conducted safely thro' Kempt's, Baxter's, Limbojee's, Dunningjee's, Nabhingjee's, & Pouncingjee's books, those fearful books, more fearful far than the *mare vorticosum* of fabled Charybdis! He was particularly serviceable to married Officers, kept many a wedded pair from tribulation, and low regimen, he decorated their wives with shawls, and with jewels of gold wimples and Ceylon diamonds, nor did allow their brats to go bare footed!

Under his beaming influence even the arid, torrid, horrid wastes of Sholapore began to smile. The Company sunk wells and built comfortable huts and Hospitals, whilst Full Batta covered the hideous wild with gardens and Bungalows, enabling Officers to stand fast under all difficulties and expence. The sorry plain of Poona which nature in a moment of exhaustion seems to have left bare and desolate, and which the combined effort of Asian Art and Asian superstition hath merely clad with a scanty robe of mango-trees, bristling the adjacent hill with marbled gods more grim than Moloch, even these cheerless plains, under the sway of Full Batta, had become a second temple or elysium. But now, "O! what a stab was there!" The arm of the fiddler is still, and catgut no longer charms! The jocund air of *Quadrill* is fled, and the light fantastic toe is laid up in listless apathy. And whilst the stately *minuet* complains of lumbago,-lo *Rigodoon Gavot* and flirting gesticulating *Waltz* are scampering away for Meerut and Cawnpore! A frightful elongation of countenance, bordering on distortion, is become epidemic; the lustre of the eye is gone; the pulse sinks; the "human voice divine assumes that *croaking* sound which so generally precedes atrophy; whilst the brow, falling in unseemly corrugations over the dejected visuals, holds forth an index of the mental feeling which cannot be mistaken. The land remains indeed, but Canaan no longer flows with milk and honey!

You are aware of course, and so is the whole world, how certainly Full Batta stimulated to all that was great, honorable and glorious. Officers looked forward to Full Batta as to a true and tried Friend, who had the will as well as power to do them good, and who never abandoned them in the hour of need. And when the hand of *Morbus* urged, and the drooping *Blue Peter* was hoisted up by order of Œsculapian sages, what enabled the languid Invalid to revisit his native shore in quest of health, but the bounteous hand of Full Batta? Without Full Batta, neither Blue Peters, nor sick certificates could have snatched the exhausted Patient from sepulchral honors! Who the devil think you would have enabled Captains, and Field Officers, under any circumstances, to meet the expence of passage to Europe, had not Full Batta looked to that?

Who is not grieved to see this old friend of the army so woefully circumscribed? "If any, speak", for him tar and feathers are too good! So then, Sir, except[illegible] only when the brazen trump of war calls forth the heroes of the north to defend, or to extend, the magic circle of our domination, Full Batta is forbidden fruit! Farewell then, a long farewell to all thy blessings! And yet, it cannot be, it is a dream, there is too much good feeling, liberality and sound policy in the Honorable Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, to allow Full Batta to expire, filling all their land beyond the ghauts with famine & wretchedness: it will break their hearts to find so excellent a personage, one that has contributed mainly to consolidate their regal sway, so shockingly mutilated: like Samson shorn of his locks, his strength, his glory, is gone from him. And pray, Sir, why? Is there no balm in Gilead? Is the gorgeous East become so *poor*, that the best friend of the Company must absolutely be subjected to all the horrors of *depletion*? Let us hope that he will recover a little, and that a wider range will soon be open for his beneficial operation. What a reflection it would be if the yellow fevered West Indies, under their potent antidote of Island pay, black servant money, &c. &c. &c. &c. were now to become more attractive to Military men than this once famed region of the East, disfigured as it is by Cholera, and the withering form of Half Batta staring you in the face at every turn.

AZOTIC.

P. S. A letter without a Postscript hath always appeared to me like a Lawyer's periwig, minus the laudable forensic appendage of a tail—and in my mind too the length of the tail should by no means be arbitrary, but in direct ratio to the architecture, decorations and periphery of said peruke!—Therefore, if any well disposed admirer of Full Batta, will take this matter in hand, and, following up the subject, engage to *write in* our old Patron again, no more Azotic gas shall exhale its mephitic influence over the serene atmosphere of your hebdomadal publication.—But, Sir, in reference to what has already been said on this distressing question, save only your poetic effusion, which will I trust be occasionally continued, I pronounce with the Poet *talibus defensoribus non tempus eget*."—Let those who can *carry on*, resting on their *staff*, flutter a quill with ladylike simper in testimony of their mighty grief for the *exit*; but to me, and to a long and mournful list of us, the loss of such a Friend affords no cause for simpering mockery of woe, no cause for jubilee; as we duly appreciated the value of his monthly revolutions, so we lament most grievously his untimely end. As for those few, "those happy few," who had the ineffable felicity of being personally acquainted with his munificent Highness, the right honorable and most noble grandsire, Field Marshal, Doubleful of resplendent memory, the usurpation of this abominable close fisted wretch of Half Batta must be doubly horrible!

I go to the fountain head; in the Court of Directors I behold an assemblage of wise, liberal, and mighty men, nor are the Proprietors lacking in sapiency or wealth; the maxim, Mr. Editor, that liberal allowances ensure liberal service hath been long recognized by them; and moreover the propriety of upholding legitimate claims, is no longer questioned by any man. When they come to analyze the pretensions of this half witted intruder, and compare the merits and claims of General Full, and soi-disant Brevet General Half batta, it is not in nature that the miscreated usurper should keep his footing in the Deccan.

As I am not vindictive, but a lover of mercy and full diet, and bear an unconquerable hate to the Brunonian system of bread and water, even with the luxurious admixture of herbs and other dainties on Sundays and Saints' days, ortered by the Church canons to be holden as festivals, I would merely suggest the advantages that would result to the army (at a trifling expence to the public), by simply confining the Pretender to Butcher's Island, or Hang gallows point for the sake of he supereminent prospect and sea breeze; for I would not even allow him to set his unhallowed foot within the pale of Bombay, where the necessaries of life exceed all former bounds, insomuch that no man under the rank of Brigadier, regimentally speaking, will be able shortly to ngut off the overpowering grasp of incarceration.

We cannot do without Full Batta, any more than Miss Biddy could do without her hyson, or John Bull without his beef. Half batta will never do: he is not a fellow likely to improve on acquaintance; in spite of rigid œconomy and total ejectment of wine, servants and steed, how many a royal gonfalon Bearer, how many an ill fated Lieutenant and even Centurion will he not lead into the hideous labyrinths of debt and misery; if the superior ranks escape, it will be a miracle,

Indeed, Sir, it is but fair that people at home should be forthwith apprised by telegraph, or overland despatch, as touching this sad change in India; for, after this, there will be no demand for hams and cheese, and but a sorry consumption of claret and pale ale; indeed the very idea of a poor devil on half batta making a bite, or even a nibble, at any thing in the shape of Europe ham could be most preposterous. This downfal of Full Batta will be a sad blow to the export trade of Great Britain, Hodgson may cease to brew, Hoffman may hang himself, and if the Devil run away with half the herds of swine in Hampshire, York, and Wilts, it is now no concern of ours, let the staff look to that! Nor can I possibly imagine how, at 100 per Cent, we can even dream hereafter of regulation swords, sashes, and regulation Caps &c. &c. unless the good folks in London would be pleased in charity, to let us have them on long tick, or at half price and ready money, or on an order on the India House! With a view to Doubleful on the one hand and Half batta on the other, who does not immediately accede to the sound admonition as recorded by the elegant Ovid, '*in medio tutissimus ibis*.'

To conclude for this week, I have merely to add; that not many years ago, when as yet the sons of man had not increased exceedingly, or covered the face of the whole Eastern Empire, the smile of Doubleful was almost as universal as the sun. That was the *golden age* of the East, too good, too happy long to continue. In process of time however the noble Veteran died, and Full Batta reigned in his stead; and with him commenced *the silver age* of India. He was an excellent Prince, candid, generous, and considering how the legions were recruited under him, all mankind were satisfied of his munificent spirit, and he was adored by the Army. How Half Batta introduced his Iron age at the three Presidencies, and how he ingratiated himself with his betters I know not. Some say he made an impression by preaching up in trite swadding cant the virtue of boiled rice and water, the advantage of œconomy and pipeclay, and the unspeakable beatitude resulting to military men from a state of honorable penury! Insisting withal that there was nothing like light marching order, and that he deemed it disgraceful to an officer to lose time in heaping up more money than he could conveniently carry in his regimental small clothes! But Sir I have had an eye on the hypocrite for some time, and I hold him an unpleasant, narrow minded, ugly fellow, disliked by all soldiers and detested by all their wives. His doctrine will not take! He reminds one of that brazen headed Empiric at Liverpool who as a proof of the superior virtue of his dentrifice, assured the gaping multitude that he had used it on his own teeth for twenty years, and he had no less than one incisor and two grinders left, a standing monument of its incomparable excellence.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH MAY 1822.

By The Honorable the Governor in Council;

THE Brigade Order by Lieutenant Colonel Elrington, Commanding at Poonah, of the 10th February last, appointing Lieutenant Alex. Leighton to conduct the duties of Major of Brigade at that station, until the arrival of Captain Brown, is confirmed by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, in all cases when from the ill health of Deputy Medical Store-keepers, or other urgent circumstances, it may become necessary to appoint a Medical Officer to the temporary charge of a Medical Depot, the same be done by the Commanding Officer of the Division or station where the Depot may be fixed, in communication with the Superintending Surgeon, with reference to the qualifications and experience of individuals; and that, upon every such occasion, the circumstance be immediately reported for the approval of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and eventual confirmation of Government, the Superintending Surgeon reporting, at the same time, to the Medical Board.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the Division Order by Major General Smith, Commanding the Poonah Division of the Army, of the 17th Instant, directing Lieutenant Colonel Russell of the 5th Regiment Madras Light Cavalry to assume command of the Brigade at Sholapoor from the 13th Instant.

By Order of the Hon'ble
the Governor in Council,
J. HENDERSON,
Sect. to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 10TH MAY 1822.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations in consequence of the death of Lieut. G. W. Smith and Junior Captain W. Eatwell's retirement.

Second Lieut. V. E. Hoyle to be second Lieut. vice Smith deceased,—Date 17th June '821.

Second Lieut. Wm. Denton to be Second Lieut. vice Robson deceased,—15th August.

Second Lieut. John Houghton to be Second Lieut. vice Wright deceased,—4th September.

Second Midshipman Jno. Mcdowal to be Second Lieut. vice Pruen promoted,—9th Ditto.

Commander John Hall to be a Junior Captain,—25th Ditto.

First Lieut. C. J. Maillard to be Commander,—25th Ditto.

Second Lieut. E. Barnes to be Lieut.—25th Ditto

Senior Medshipman Jas. Nish to be Second Lieut. vice Eatwell retired,—25th Ditto.

By Order of the Hon'ble,
the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH.
Sect. to Govt.

ERRATUM IN LAST NUMBER.

In the account to the Bombay Sessions---for "true bills against *Govindjee Anuntajee* and *Govindjee Wisswanathjee*" &c. read---true bills against *Govinda Anuntajee* and WASSOODEW GOVINDJEE. &c.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, 11TH MAY 1822

The expected ships from England have not yet made their appearance. We have continued our extracts from the latest papers received per Berwickshire, having nothing more interesting to lay before our readers.

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

We are informed, that application is this day to be made on behalf of the prosecution, to the Court, to postpone the trial of the traverse, Rex vs. Hockley, which now stands for the 13th inst, to the 20th inst., on the ground of the absence of a material witness.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Hyderabad Races will commence on Monday the 18th of November next, with a Maiden Plate of 1000 rupees (h. f.) each subscriber, for all Arab Horses who have never started for Plate, Purse, Cup, Match or S. Stakes, carrying 9st. Heats 2 miles: to be closed on the 1st October next, and not to be opened again without the consent of all the Subscribers.

N. B. There are 5 Subscribers.

SAME DAY.

A Subscription Purse of 500 rupees P. P. for all Arabs that have have never won Purse, Plate, &c. carrying 8st. 2lb. Heats 2½ miles: to be closed on the 1st October next, and not to be opened again without the consent of all the Subscribers.

N. B. There are 5 Subscribers.

ARRIVALS,—Asfistant Surgeon Horder, 1st | 5th Regt.
Lieut. Col. J. J. Smith, 1st | 7th,
Captain Gibbon, S. A. C. General.
Captain Tweedy, 1st | 4th.
Capt. Willock, 1st P. H. A.
Major D. Campbel, 2d | 9th Regt.
Captain Thomas Renon, Engineers.
Lieut. Blachford, H. A.
Lieut. Col. MacKonochie, 1 | 11th Regt.
Major S. Gibson, 5th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. W. F. Allen, 1st | 12th Regt.
DEPARTURES.---Lieut. W. Spratt, 2d | 2d.
Ensign G. L. Jacob, 2d | 1st.
Ensign Alexander Burnes, 2d | 11th.
Lieut. & Adj. S. Robson, Inv.
Ensign Richard Philipps, 1st | 1st Regt,
Lieut. Holland, 8th Regt.
Captain E. A. Robinson, E. Regt.
Lieut. H. D. Hughes, 1st | 6th.
Doctor Kennedy, Baroda Residency.
Ensign Davies, 1st | 6th.
Cornet G. K. E. Johnstone, 3d Cavalry.
Lieut. R. M. Cooke, 2d | 10th Regt.
Lieut. R. G. King, 1st | 2d.
Capt. M. F. Collis, 2d | 8th Regt.

Nautical Chronicle
AND
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 4th H. C. Sylph, Lieut. G. Middleton from Cutch, the 1st May 1822.

8th H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Lieut. H. Wyndham, from Surat, 6th May.

Passengers per H. C. Cruizer Thetis, Miss Grant.

DEPARTURES.—May 4th Ship Eliza, Capt. J. C. Frith, to Mauritius.

5th His Majesty's Ship Leander, Price Blackwood, Esq. Captain, on a Cruise, bearing the Flag of Rear Admiral the Hon'ble Henry Blackwood, Bt. and K. C. B, Commander in Chief &c. &c.

Do. H. M. Ship Ganges, F. A. Collier, C. B., Captain, to England.

6th Portuguese Ship Fenix, Capt. Manuel Francisco Marques, to Demaun.

7th Ship Hannah, Capt. John Lamb, to London.

Do. Ship Futty Mubarruck, Naqudan Mahomed bin Faraze to Madras.

Passenger by the Eliza,—Capt. Ledlie, Doctor Tomkinson

Passengers by the Hannah,—Capt. T. Pierce, Lieut. H. C. Holland, Lieut. W. Spratt, Misses Margaret & Anne Inverarity, James Morley Esq.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—April 23d, Brig Sarah, J. G. Kayser, from Colombo, 5th April.

April 25th, Ship Venus George Dawson, from Manilla 28th February, and Malacca 28th March.

26th, Ship Sultan, B. Rogers, from Busserah 35th January, Bushire 25th February, Muscat 10th March, and Bombay 3d April.

DEPARTURES.—April 20th, Ship Scotia, Agnew, for Calcutta.

Do. Brig Fairy, Syrang Naidoo, for Munsurcotta.

April 24th, French Ship Mercure, D. Chevalaur for Pondicherry and Batavia.

26th, H. M. Ship Topaze, Captain C. Richardson, C. B. on a Cruize.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 13th Windsor Castle S. Lee, from Madras April 4.

April 14th Carron P. M'Carthy from Bombay March 16.

Do 16th Lady Flora J, D. Anis from Isle of France ——

Do 18th Kent E. C. E. from Masulipatam April 12.

Do 19th Nerbudda F. Patrick from Bombay Jan. 12.

PASSENGERS PER WINDSOR CASTLE.

FROM LONDON.—Miss Car[illegible]dart, Messrs. Arabin, Matthie, Trim[illegible]on, dets.

FROM MADRAS.—Lieut[illegible] Mr. Strich, Proctor.

Extract from the Repo[illegible] Kemp, from Ba[illegible] April, and [illegible]

"The KENT ex[illegible] ward on the 8th in[illegible]

CASTLE parted from one chain, and drove into the surf and struck several times; the wind chopping round to the westward favored her escape. by allowing her to run off in the morning. The KENT rode with 90 fathoms of chain, and her best bower, which she stranded."

Passenger from Masulipatam.—Lieut. Smith.

DEPARTURES.—April 15 Ganges W. Chivers for London.

Do 15th Henry Meriton W. Maxfield for Madras.
Do 17th Valletta A. B. Fraser for Mauritius.
Do 17th Hashmy J. J. Deoham for Bencoolen.
Do 18th Esperança J. Machado for Macao.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—On the 4th April. the Lady of Captain E. A. Robinson, European Regt. of a Daughter.

April 13th At Surat, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Pierce of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

At Ryepoor on the 21st April last, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel P. Vans Agnew C. B., of a son.

May 2d At Seroor, the Lady of Captain Barton of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Aurungabad on Sunday the 28th April 1822, John Richard, Son of Major C. J. Doveton, Bengal Infantry, aged 13 months and 12 days.

On Sunday the 5th instant, in the 28th year of his age, after an illness of only two days, Vencoba Sadasew Naique,—a young Hindoo of the most amiable disposition and very uncommon endowments—whose death will be deeply and extensively regretted both among Europeans and Natives, especially among those who take interest in the moral and intellectual improvement of their Indian brethren. With talents that might have ensured him wealth, he was contented with little—his whole thirst was for knowledge—& being well versed in several Native languages including some familiarity with Sanscrit. and having by assiduous study gained a considerable insight into English literature—these acquirements joined to his extraordinary genius and quickness of penetration, gradually improved his mind to such a degree, that he was considered a prodigy among the Natives. His merit was justly appreciated by his unanimous election, about two years ago, as native Secretary to the Native School and School Book Society, in which capacity he was equally indefatigable and successful in combating the prejudices that existed against their plans, among his less enlightened countrymen. In this respect, indeed, we hardly know where to look for another, to supply his place. To his disconsolate family—comprising his widow, a sister and two brothers, and to a very large circle of friends, his loss is inreparable.

On the 6th inst. the Infant son of Mr. Conductor Crigeby, aged 17 months and 5 days.

FROM THE GAZETTE.

We beg to contradict the notice of the death of Mr. L. Louet as announced in the last Gazette and Courier, and in expressing our regret that in this instance we should have been imposed upon by some malicious person, to state it to be our intention in future to insert no Marriages, Births or Deaths, that are not authenticated by the signature of the person affording the information.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Vizagapatam, on the 16th Mr. William Arthur Leslie, second son of the Master Attendant at Calingapatam, to Miss Lucy Cowan, Sister-in-law of Lieut. Cecil.

At Pulicat, on the 15th April, Serjeant Major R. Ward, to Miss Margaret Nichol.

BIRTHS.—At Masulipatam, on the 20th April the Lady of Capt. J. Ogilvie, on the 1st Bat. 17th Regt of a son.

At Madras, on the 25th inst. the Lady of Capt Osborn, 2d Native Regt. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On Monday the 22d April at a few minutes before 4 o'clock at his Garden House, in his 37th year, universally regretted, James Staveley, Esq. Barrister at Law of the Supreme Court of Madras, Member of Gray's Inn, and formerly of the Northern Circuit.

None but those most closely and intimately connected with him, could be sensible of his worth; he had an Angel spirit and meekness, blended with every manly virtue. He was an accomplished and elegant Scholar, and a sound Lawyer; always ready to support the cause of the poor and injured, and to exert his talents, to protect them from oppression and injustice; he was an able, eloquent, and zealous advocate, and impaired his constitution by his assiduous attention to the arduous duties of his profession. To sum up all, he was as free from every frailty as human nature could be.

At Egmore, on the 22d April, Catherine, the Daughter of Mr. D. Sinclair.

On the 2d April, at Wallajahbad of an Epidemic Cholera, B. M'Millan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon Wallajahbad Light Infantry, sincerely and deservedly regretted by his brother officers and friends.

At Gooty on the 24th April Ensign A. Ord, of the 1st 13th N. I. universally beloved, and most sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At on the 10th April, Mr. Charles Blackburn, to Miss Catherine Bush.

On the 13th April, Mr. Samuel Austin, to Miss Mary Ann DeSouza.

On the 16th April, Mr. Robert Fleming, to Miss Ann Eliza Huet, daughter of Mr. Samuel Henry Huet, of the Persian Department.

BIRTHS.—On the 10th April, Mrs. S. M. Goodall, of a daughter.

On the 13th April, Mrs. J. W. Roberts, of a daughter.

On the 17th April Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of a daughter.

At Collingah on the 11th April, Mrs. A. S. Adels of a Son.

At Patna, on the 2d January last, at the house of her Father, Mrs. John Bell, of a Son.

At Hansee. on the 1st April, the lady of Lieut. Ramsay, 8th N. I. of a son.

At Asseerghur, on the 24th March, the lady of Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, Garrison Engineer, of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 11th April, Capt. Thomas Jennings.

On the 16th April, John Mitchell Samson, Esq.

On the 8th April, at Burrisol, in the Backergunge District, Mr. John Gill, many years Writer in the Judge and Magistrate's Office of that Station.

At Patna, on the 7th April, Mrs. Mary Barnett, Relict of the late Mr. Samuel Barnett, of Bakurgunge, in the province of Dacca.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.—At his house Russell Square, London, on the 23d Nov. in the 88th year of his age, the Right Hon. Sir JAMES MANSFIELD, late Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

At West Wells, near Corsham, Wilts, on the 26th Nov. aged 71, Lieut,-General KERR, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service.

At his seat, Thorntonhill, Bucks, on the 21 st nlt. Sir THOMAS SHEPPARD, Bart. aged 76.

At London, on the 22d ult. JAMES WILSON, Esq. F. R. S. Professor of Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons.

Madras Intelligence.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

Wednesday, April 24, 1822.

On England—at 30 days' sight 1s. 9d. per Madras Rupee.
at 90 days' sight 1s. 9¼d. per do.
at 6 months' sight 1s. 10d. per do.
On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 92 to 93 Sicca Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.
Company's Paper—Loan of 1821, 18½ per cent.
Loan of 1822, 16½ ,,

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. R Taylor, Register to the Zillah Court of Salem.

Yesterday being the second Day of the Drawing of the Madras Lottery, the following large Prizes were drawn.

No. 3220 a Prize of 50,000 Rupees.
No. 2001 a Prize of 25,000 Rupees.
No. 256 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
No. 3320 a Prize of 5,000 Rupees.
No. 2947 a Prize of 1,000 Rupees.
Nos. 3117 and 3147 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

[*Govt. Gazt. 25th, April.*

The Ship Venus, Captain Dawson, from Manilla the 28th of February, and Malacca the 28th of March, has arrived in the Roads.

In the Bay, Latitude 5d N. the Venus spoke the H. C. China Ship Earl Balcarras, from England the 11th of December, bound to Bengal, with Troops and Sir Archibald Campbell and Family on board. We do not hear of any News of importance having been obtained from the Balcarras.

The Balcarras left the H. C. Ship Thomas Coutts for this place at the Cape.

[*Govt. Gazt. 26th, April.*

On Thursday last arrived the Ship Venus, Capt. G. Dawson. from Manilla 27th February, and Malacca 17th March.

Passengers:—Mrs. Prendergrast and Child, Messrs. A Turnbul, R. D. Baboom, N. Byrambeg, J. D. Edgar, and Balthazaar M. Satour.

Yesterday morning arrived, the Ship Sultan, Captain B. Rogers, from Bussorah 25th January, Bushire 25th February, Muscat 10th March, and Bombay 2d April.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Hamilton; Captain Hamilton, Capt. Pringle, B. N. I. Captain Hay, Captain Hodges, and Mr. Burchett, Country Service, and Five Persians.

The Balcarras fell in with an American vessel from which she learnt that Lord Cochrane had been assassinated by San Martin in the streets of Lima, in the open face of day.—We hope that this report may prove untrue.

The General Palmer had arrived in England and was making preparations for her immediate departure for this country.

The Ship Duke of Lancaster, Captain Davies from Liverpool the 26th of December, arrived in the Roads this morning.

Passenger.—Mr. A. M'Kenzie, Cadet,

The Lancaster spoke the Belle Alliance East of the Cape, and kept company during several days, she left England the 4th of January, and may be hourly looked for.

The General Palmer and Caledonia arrived at Gravesend on the 11th of December.

The H. C. Ship Fairlie was at Deal on the 14th of December outward bound.

[*Mad. Gaz. April 27th*, 1822.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.—Major General. A. Hall, Captain A. Campbell, Royal Regt.; Captain M. H. Davidson, Dep. Asst. Com. General; Captain Sheehy, 89th Regt.; Captain T. Robson, 2d Bat.; 13th N. I.; Surgeon H. Atkinson, 11th N. I.; Lieutenant Luard, 2d Bat. 5th N. I.; Lieut. R. Gibbings, Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. F. F.; Lieut J. H. Winbolt, 2d Bat, 5th N. I. Ensign C. A Underwood, Engeeners.

DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Col. C. Deacon, Commanding Vellore; Capt. P. Young, 89th Regt.; Lieut. J. C. H. Campbell, 6th N. I.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVT. SECURITIES

BUY.]—WEDNESDAY, APRIL. 17, 1822.—[—SELL

Rs. As.		Rs. As.
Prem.	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation,	Prems
1813 to 1820 21 0	Acknowledgemens of Loan of	20 8
16 12	the 1st May, 1821	16 4

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

APRIL 10, 1822.

Mr. John Dick, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Santipore.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

APRIL 10, 1822.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of the district of the Nudea.

Mr. C. Macsween, Judge and Magistrate of the district of Agra.

Mr. J. C. Dicke, First Registrar of the Zillah Court of Meeruth, and Joint Magistrate stationed at Boolundsheher.

GARRISON ORDER,

By the Governor of Fort William,

APRIL 16, 1822.

The Most Noble the Governor of Fort William, having received a Report of the Zeal and activity displayed by a party of H. M. 87th Regiment in assisting to extinguish the fire of the Honorable Company's Cotton, which unfortunately occurred yesterday in Mr. Laprimaudye's premises in Calcutta, desires that both Officers and men, employed on that duty, may be assured that it is with feelings of the highest approbation His Lordship has a second time to notice their exemplary efforts for the preservation of the public property.

The promptness with which this call upon their services was obeyed, and the zeal and spirit evinced by all, were as conspicuous, as the general conduct in Garrison of this fine Regiment has been praiseworthy.

The despatch with which the Fort Engines were got ready, and the activity and energy of the overseers, and people attached to the Barrack Department of the Garrison, have likewise been brought to the notice of His Lordship as highly commendable.

Such spirited and powerful exertions as resulting from the best possible disposition in the breast of each individual, claims the warmest thanks of the Most Noble the Governor, who feels the highest gratification in thus publickly acknowledging the exemplary efforts on the occasion in question, of the party of H. M. 87th Regt. the overseers and people employed from the Barrack Department, and of the undermentioned officers:

Majors BROWNE, and
—— STREATFIELD,
Captain CLIFFORD,
Lieut. BATEMAN,
—— MAINWARING,
—— SHIP,
—— BOWES.
Ensign HALSTEAD,
} H. M. 87th.

Captain WILKINSON, Fort Adjutant,
——COSTLEY, Barrack Master.

By Command,

J. VAUGHAN, *Town Major.*

On Thursday last the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge held a Quarterly General Meeting at the Bishop's House, in which the usual business was transacted, new Members elected, &c, The Committee have just received from England a supply of the books contained in the Society's Supplemental list, which may be had by Subscribing Members on application in the usual form, and at the usual rate of the Committee's prices.—The Committee will now proceed to execute their plan of adding a Lending Library for general use, including copies of these works, to their usual depots of books and Tracts at the larger Military Stations.—The books lately received are as follows bound in calf and lettered,

Hall's Contemplations, 4 vols.
Josephus's Wars of the Jewis, 2 vols.
Burnet's History of the Reformation, 2 vols.
Bingley's Animal Biography, 4 vols.
Ditto Elements of General Knowledge, 3 vols.
Selections from Horne on the Psalms.
Horne's Life of Abel, &c.
Book of Trades.
Hanway on Happiness.
Gay's Fables.
Robinson Crusoe.
Anson's Voyage round the World.
Trimmer's Fabulous History.
Wells's Geography of the Old and New Testament, 2 vols.
Bishop Watson's Apology for the Bible.
Lessons for young Persons.
Bishop Tomline's Introduction.
Sturm's Reflexions,
Anti-Infidel Tracts, in sets.
Waltons's Lives.
Pilgrim Good Intent.

On Sunday last, about noon, a fire was discovered in one of Mr. Laprimaudaye's Cotton Screw Godowns in Old Fort Street, which burnt with the greatest fury for a considerable time, and destroyed every thing within the boundaries of the building in which it broke out. The promptest activity and exertions were displayed by the gentleman whom the conflagration had brought together. The Honorable Mr. Lindsay, Mr. H. Shakespear, and Mr. Macfarlan, were zealously employed in directing the operations for extinguishing the devouring element; and Commodore Hayes, and Captain Collif, immediately dispatched to the scene of alarm and ruin upwards of 300 men from the Pilot vessels and Row Boats beloging to the Bankshall. The falling in of the roof fortunately assisted in putting a stop to the ravages of the flames, and the Engines soon prevented their further extension. A party of H. M. 87th Regiment from the Port also arrived on the spot in sufficient time to afford the most effectual aid. We have no information whether the fire was the effect of accident, or a wicked purpose to destroy the premises.

[*The Govt. Gazt. April* 18.

SHIPWRECK.

Letters from Balasore state, that a Ship from Pegu had been wrecked a little below Juggernaut, and that the Crew were saved, but the Ship and Cargo were totally lost.—*John Bull.*

[*Cal. Jour. Apr.* 18th.

English Extracts.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER 29TH.

SATURDAY DECEMBER, 29, 1821.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* to the 18th instant, and Frankfort Papers to the 22d arrived last night.—the following are extracts:—

NUREMBERG, DEC. 17.

We communicate the following accounts from Constantinople, which come down to the middle of November, and are from a Frenchman now in that City, who is well informed. There were still very different opinions in the Divan respecting the demands of Russia; these opinions are in all likehood only politically different, for at the bottom all the Members of the Divan are probably animated by hatred to Russia, and would willingly reject all its demands if they did not fear the consequences of such step. But they are agreed upon the manner in which they shall proceed. Some advise concession to avoid a war; the others are for cutting through the knot with the sword. The Grand Visir is at the head of the first party, and seems to be on particularly good terms with Lord Strangford.

The Reis Effendi was likewise inclined to this party, but his advise excited the displeasure of the Sultan, and has unexpectedly caused his dismissal from office, which was communicated in an order addressed immediately from the Sultan to the Grand Vizir, and was

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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tations who requre all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are requested to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1822.

(Continued from the last Page.)

wholly unlooked for by the latter. However, there had for some time been a misunderstanding between these two high officers. Among the Member of the Divan, there are also some obstinate individuals who behold with great dissatisfaction even Lord Strangford's interference in this business, and would willingly free themselves from it. The Chiefs of the Janissaries are the principal adversaries of the Europeans in general, and of the Russians in particular. The Porte never will or can consent to grant new rights in favour of the Greeks, and if it did so, it does not appear how the Greeks would be able to exercise these rights. A general insurrection would rather ensue. It is now known that all hopes of seeing a Russian Ambassador at Constantinople are in vain, nay, a categorical period is now spoken of, within which the Porte must declare itself, otherwise its silence will be considerd as a declaration of War.

The Turkish fleet is in bad condition, and will not be able to put to sea again before the Spring: for this reason a number of small vessels have been fitted out, in order at least not to leave the Greeks in entire prossession of the Archipelago, as they now are, and from which the Turkish fleet could not expel them, when it cruised in those seas.

Every thing relative to the war with Persia is kept quite secret. It is known, however, that the Persians have been hitheto victorious, and that the Porte has not a sufficient force to oppose them; it is now said, however that great armaments are making in Asia.

Our accounts from the Morea, up to the 14th November, say that the hope that the Turks would not undertake any thing of importance this winter, is fully confirmed, and the Greek Chiefs flatter themselves that they shall be able, before the Spring, to destroy the Turkish power in the Morea by means of the inhabitants of Coron, Patras, and Artos. To be secure, however at all events, the Mainotts have requested the supreme consent at Calamata, and the Ecclesiastical Synod, to remove to Napoli de Malvoista. But this proposal has been rejected for the present.

The forts of Passara, Chielisa, Misitra, Malvoisia and Maina, which had been much damaged in the late campaign, have been entirely repaired, to secure against the future eruptions of the Turks, the country of Sparta or the Mainotes, which is wholly delivered.

The differences between Demetrius Ypsilanti, the Senates, and Military Chiefs, continue. The latter are all inclined to recognise as *Archistrategas* the brave conqueror of Tripolizza, whos heroic courage is generally admired. The choice must however, be made in a General Assembly, which will speedily be convoked. A strong division of the Greek fleet covers the parts that have been delivered.

The following extract fromthe Gibraltar Chronicle of the 4th inst. gives some additional particulars of the devastation which they yellow fever occasioned at Barcelona: —

At an inn in which fifteen persons lived, eleven died. The next house lost twenty-four out of twenty-seven tenants. Another house in the street of Hao, was occupied by three families, consisting of thirty-six individuals; all dead. At Tortosa, the Bishop and his family are dead. The Episcopal Palace is empty, even to a poor Jesuit, whom the Bishop maintained; he is also dead. Whole convents dead; whole houses swept: streets almost deserted. All the Secreearies of the Municipality dead.—All the Phpsicians exc pt one, Mr. Texidort, dead. All the Apothecaries, except one, are dead.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS FROM CORFU.

Corfu, Oct. 1821.—The capture of Tripoliza by assault receives confirmation from every quarter. There were in it 1,200 Albanians, who, on an understanding with the Greeks made no resistance when they first entered, and thus facilitated the capture by the Greeks. The Albanians were not molested, but went away with their arms. The remainder of the Turks who persisted in their resistance were put to the sword, with the sole exception of three families, who were respected. Of these amilies one was that of Russer Pasha, who had been with the besiegers of Ali Pasha, which happened to be at Tripoliza with all its wealth; another was that of the Bey of Corinth; and the third that of the Bey residing in Tripoliza, which Bey had undertaken to effect the surrender, in a short time of Tripoliza, as well as all the other fortresses of the Morea depending on it for support. In this fortress of Tripoliza great wealth was found, the half of which was allotted to the Government, and the other half distributed among the soldiers.

Ypsilanti and Catacuseni immediately proceeded with a great body of the troops against Patrasso. Ypsilanti caused to be purchased all cloth to be found in the island, and with this cloth were made 10,000 Greek uniforms, having formed a corps, which he dressed in the same manner.

The Idriots demaded from the Greek Government the city of Napoli Romania, for their new country, to be delivered to them when taken from the enemy, which was granted them.

The troops now in the Morea amount in number to 60,000.

The affairs of Epirus go on perfectly well.

Corfu, Oct. 20.—I lately wrote you an account of what was passing. At present the affair of the fleet is fully confirmed.—I received my information from a person who was present in Zante, and saw the engagement with his own eyes. Twenty-eight Greek vessels boldly opposed themselves to the whole Ottoman fleet; and the surprise is general that they should dare to engage, and succeed in beating it. The person in question saw a corvette assaulted and taken by the Greeks An Algerine brig, having suffered greatly, fled, and being chased, was wrecked behind the Island of Zante, at Chieri; and of its crew consisting of 130 men, only 36 Turks were saved.

Two days after this battle, a person came from the Morea who affirms that seven Turkish vessels, pursued by the Greeks, ran a shore on that coast; and three others were disabled and taken, with all their crews.

. . . . . .

The following is a picture of the battle:—On the 9th October, the Turkish fleet, consisting of 73 vessels, large and small, anchored in Zante, and next day set sail again in an easterly direction. On the morning of the 11th, a Greek division of 23 vessels made its appearance from the West. The Zanteots seeing the Greek fleet, displayed the greatest enthusiasm, and began to cry throughout all the streets "Succees to the the Greeks; success to the Cross."

In the mean time the Greek vessels made all possible sail towards the East. It seems that they fell in with the enemy that very night, for the cannonading was heard in Zante. On the morning of the 12th the Zanteots, hearing distinctly the discharges, and knowing that the engagement was in the direction of of Chieri, the whole population shutting their shops, and without the exception even of women or girls, repaired to the mountain of Scopo, whence the battle was visible, every one being surprised at the tactics displayed by the Greeks. They distributed their force into two divisions, one of 16 vessels (the best) which penetrated the centre of the Turkish fleet, and the other of 12, fought in line. In this manner they succeeded in detaching from the enemy's fleet fourteen vessels, which were those which were lost on the coast of the Morea and at sea. At sunset the Turkish Admiral, in consequence of his disasters, resolved to make for land, and returned to Zante with 42 sail, and next day there arrived other 19, that is in all 38 ships of war; the others were small vessels, which they took in Galaxide.

It may be observed that a Greek gun-boat, pursuing a Turkish vessel, disabled it, continuing to cannonade it to the very port of Zante, without the vessel's being able to do it the smallest injury. This excited great astonishment in all the spectators, particularly the English, who expressed great contempt for the Turks, on account of their cowardice, telling them they did not deserve to live, flying as they did from boats. They soon ordered them to leave Zante, telling them they could not permit them to stay any longer without causing a rebellion of the people. Thus they were obliged to leave Zante on the 12th.

DECEMBER 31,

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated Dec. 12:—

The discussion on the Code goes on swimmingly. They have reached the 22d Article; and at the rate they move, in about four years, if they attend to nothing else, they will get through their Code; but they have only three months before them—so that Calatrava will, I imagine, be denied the honour of being the Penal Legislator for Spain.

The sad truth is, the hour is come which you foresaw and foretold. Monarchy has leagued itself with Aristocracy, and they are riding the high horsetogether—the King on the saddle—the Aristocrats on the crupper;—the King with golden spurs—the Aristocrats with iron scourges. Kick and plunge as he will the beastwill hardly get rid of his burthen. Discipline will tame his fiery spirit—the Oriental snaffle-bit, and the "social order" curb and spare diet, and unsparing exactions.

They have proposed to-day in the Cortes new restrictions on the Liberty of the Press. This is a sugar-plum for Ferdinand, to induce him to turn off the present Ministry, who have become so unpopular, that they apprehend serious results from the exaltation (they call it of the general feeling. They (Cortes) have sent their anathemas to Cadiz, Seville, and the other places where the spirit of insubordination has shown itself for; those cities have been bold enough & honest enough to declare "If you don't govern us for our benefit, we won't obey you." In truly it was time to look around, for things were making rapid strides towards the old despotism. So the Cortes have told the King that he must change his men. Events have pressed hard upon the "National Representatives;" what they wanted was to have patched up the present Ministry till they could get the cake for themslves (which would have been in March next), and every thing was very nicely and comfortably arranged, it is said, for Toreno to be Finance Minister; Martinez de la Rosa, Minister of State; Calatrave, of Justice, &c.

However, the people (now inconsiderate!) thought more of themselves than of those illustrious patriots. Toreno's party counted 130—the honest men only 48. Amongst them Florez Estrada, who made one of the noblest speeches I ever heard. I saw the Ministers writhing under his stripes. Gasco demonstrated that the Cortes had no authority whatever to meddle in the affair. "If the people (said he) or the Magistrates of Andalusia are guilty, let them be tried and punished according to law. If not, what are we occupied about?" But bodies of individuals, as well as individuals, snatch at power under all and every pretence; and when they have got it, laugh at him who denounces their usurpations. Every thing I see adds strength to the opinion I have given you on the non-re-eligiblity clause. I wish Deputies were absolutely, and for ever, non-reeligible. A few honest men might sometimes be lost, but a much greater proportion of rogues would be surely got rid of; and they would be novices instead of practised adepts in all the arts of political roguery.

A very respectable commercial traveller, with whom we conversed yesterday, assures us that the manufacturers in the northern counties never were in such full employ as at this time. They have a quick and excellent trade with Hamburgh, by means of steam packets; frequently selling their goods and receiving remittances for them in the short space of 14 days.—Stamford Mercury.

The ironworks in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire are not fully employed; the intended new duty by the French Government on English iron, will have some further effect; the works make about 100,000 tons per annum, of which the French take about an eighth.—Shewsbury Chronicle.

Birmingham, Dec. 26.—The communication between us and Bristol is now quite stopped, on account of the great quantity of rain that has fallen within these few days; the road in many places is rendered quite impassable, particularly below Gloucester and Tewkesbury. Christmas-day, the Bristol Mail did not arrive here until half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, although its regular time is five minutes before six o'clok in the morning; at the same time running very great risk, and after all was obliged to come round by way of Cheltenham. The Bristol bags (with a spare mail from Worcester) did not arrive this evening until after five o'clock, and the account the guard gives is dreadful, the water being for a great distance ten and eleven to fifteen feet deepat Tewkesbury, when he, with the bags, was brought over in a boat, and proceeded to Worcester on horseback. Neither the mail nor the letters from hence to Bristol are gone our this evening; consequently, no passengers can go, which is a very great disappointment to those who have take their places, and are expected at the other end. The Bath coaches have not gone further than Worcester the last two days, which is only 26 miles from us. I fear this meloncholy accouct will not be the only one you will hear of.—N. B. The snow is (I am told by the coachman from Worcester) now a foot to 14 inches deep over what is called the Licky, which is between here and Worcester.

The effects of the gale of wind on Friday night, the 30th ult. at Benningkborough Hall, Yorkshire, were very striking. Great part of that beautiful avenue of stately elms, that reached from the river Ouse to the noble mansion were laid prostrate. Thirty-seven trees of the first magnitude were unrooted by that tremendous gale. Their high limbs, scattered in all directions, with the great mounds of earth still attached to their extremities, exhibited a scene of devastation seldom seen in our climat, and only to be equalled by a West India tornado. A great number of rooks were found dead under the trees, and many were seen flustering about with broken limbs.

[FURTHER ACCOUNTS RECEIVED BY SATURDAY'S MAILS.]

PORTSMOUTH.

It has blown tremendously hard from S. S. E. during the whole day (yesterday); the tide has risen to a most extraordinary height, and nearly covered the whole of Southsea Common; the Castle the is surrounded with water, so much so that the guard could not be relieved. Fortunately, all the outward vessels have rode out the gale safely, as have also his Majesty's ships at Spithead; perhaps the whole coast cannot boast of a safer roadstead.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Not since the year 1807, has so great a flood been known in this part of the kingdom, as was experienced on Tuesday and Wednesday last (25th and 26th inst.) The damage done by it, we lament to say, is extensive in the fens, the banks of the rivers and drains having in some situations given way. On Tuesday the river Glen broke bank at a short distance from Guthram Cote, and in consequence the fen is inundated from Tongue End (near Bourn) to Pinthbeck Six Houses, some distance East of Spalding. On Wednesday the turnpike road near Spalding toll-bar was overflowed by the river Weiland, a tunnel having blown up. The whole country was in great alarm, and numbers of men were employed in what is provincially called "cradging," strengthening banks with hurdles, stakes, &c. and endeavouring to stop the progress of the waters. From the fine weather which has prevailed since, we hope that our next week's account of the loss sustained will not be so afflicting as at one time there was reason to apprehend. In some situations sheep have perished, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the owners to extricate them, but from present information we trust that the sufferers in this way will not prove to be many. Even in the higher districts of the country, the inundation from the heavy rain of Monday (which continued through the whole of that night) has been very great. In the neighbourhood of Uppingham several sheep have been lost from the sudden rising of rivulets. At the ancient post town of Caxton, ten miles south of Huntingdon, on the great north road, the flood was so great, that it was found impossible to drive the York mail coach from London through it on Tuesday morning. At one time the water was five feet deep on the road. The mail was, in consequence, detained at Caxton for seven hours, and did not reach Stamford till one o'clock in the day. On the route of the Glasgow mail-coach, also, the flood was very high, and the inhabitants of several villages on the roads in Hertfordshire and Huntingdonshire sat up all night in great alarm, the waters running through their houses; but this mail coach was not much delayed, reaching Stamford by seven o'clock in the morning. At Wansford, the river Nene was so much swollen as to run through the gateway of the great posting house, the Haycock Inn, where a boat was navigated, and horses for carriages were obliged to be charged up the fields, at a distance. Peterborough was inundated in Broad Bridge-street, to a point which the water, it is said, had not

reached for 27 years before; at that time the flood was loaded with ice, which carried away many bridges; on the present occasion, comparatively no damage has been done. At the time of writing this, on Thursday afternoon, the waters of the Nene and the Welland are fast subsiding. In consequence of the delay of the Edinburgh mail, from flood in Huntingdonshire, the London mail *via* Newark did not reach this city on Tuesday (25th inst.) till nearly nine o'clock at night (eight hours after time).---*Lincoln Mercury.*

THE TIMES.

NOVEMBER 17,

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Nov. 16—Dr John Clarke Whitfield, organist of Hereford cathedral, and formerly organist of Trinity and St. John's colleges, was on Wednesday last, by a grace of the senate, elected Professor of Music in the room of the late Dr. Hague.

The subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year is—

"The internal evidence of the divine origin of the Christian religion."

The Cambridge Philosophical Society held their first meeting for the present term on Monday evening last, when the Very Reverend Dr. Wood, master of St. John's College, & Dean of Ely, took the chair as president. The meeting was very numerously attended. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was elected one of the Vice-Patrons of the society. After electing many other new members, and receiving communications from various quarters, a paper was read by Mr. Okes, upon an uncommon malformation of the ureters, and its consequence.

Professor Monk has been occupied for three or four years in preparing a life of Mr. Bentley, a work which, it is expected, will be sent to press early in the ensuing spring. He has industriously sought for documents which may throw light upon the events of those days, or tend to elucidate the character, the conduct, and the writings of Bentley. He has omitted no means in his power of obtaining a sight of Bentley's letters, which are in private hands, having made applications to all quarters where he thought that such deposits were likely to be found.

NOVEMBER 19,

The mysterious story of an ambuscade in the Bois de Boulogne is explained by the Journal de Soir, which gave the first account of the affair, to be the work of the informer himself. That paper says—"The Sieur Morthe, urged by his remorse, wrote a letter, and carried it himself to the Minister of the King's Household, in which he acknowledges that his first declaration was a falsehood; that he himself placed the double-barrelled gun in the copse, and a hat which he had bought five days before; that he fired a pistol at the ear of his horse, and contrived the whole story which he had related. He adds, that he hoped by this means to create a high idea of his zeal, and to obtain promotion to the rank of General Guard of the Forest. He has placed himself at the disposal of the King's Attorney."

The death of General Rapp, which was doubted in some of the papers received on Friday, is confirmed.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 12th inst., says,—"I have this moment heard of the following event, which is to be deeply lamented:—Yesterday, as the Duke de Bourdeaux was out airing, an attempt was made to murder him, by a fellow who ecaped. He placed himself in the Bois de Boulogne, with a new pistol, fixed between the prongs of a fork, to aid his levelling, and fired at the *avant domestique* or *piqueur*. This man was obstructed by obstacles in the road, and hailed by the fellow to halt, or he would be shot. The fellow fired, and shot the horse, but missed the man. The man who fired ran away, leaving his pistol, hat, and fork. The carriage was far behind."

Capt. Denman, who served in the Duke of Wellington's army in the peninsula, with Lieut. Clapperton, R. N, Dr. Oudeny, and a Naval Carpenter from the dock-yard at Malta, have arrived at Gibraltar, on their way to Tripoli, intending thence to proceed to the interior of Africa on discoveries.

The Earl of Wicklow has been chosen the representative Irish Peer, in the room of the late Lord Tyrawley.

NOVEMBER 20,

Advices from Gibraltar to the 30th ult. have been received. They state that an epidemic fever has broken out in the settlement of Alhucemas, on the coast of Africa. Private letters received at Gibraltar, from Cadiz, no longer left any doubt of the existence of the yellow fever in that city. In consequence of the appearance of the yellow fever at Port St. Mary's, ships, persons, and effects, coming from any point of the bay of Cadiz are debarred admission into Portugal; and those coming from the other ports of Spain between Gibraltar and Ayamonte are not be admitted any where else than at Lisbon, subject, however, even there, to at least 30 days' quarantine. General Riego's portrait was paraded about the streets of Cadiz on the 24th ult. The Civil Governor and Don Jose Moreno de Guerra, attended the procession, and delivered speeches highly flattering to the late Captain-General of Arragon, and to the patriotic inhabitants of Cadiz. With a view to his personal safety, General Riego has applied to the Government for a guard of 30 horse, commanded by an officer, requesting that, if possible, they might be taken from those who attended him in La-Puebla de Alfinder.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Lieutenant, has been pleased to appoint Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., of Stratton-park, Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Hants. —Winchester paper.

The son of Sir Francis Burdett has been promoted to a Captain in the 78th regiment of Foot.

Sir Charles Wolseley passed through Lichfield on Wenesday night last, on his way from Abingdon to Wolseley-hall: his imprisonment expired on that day. The tenants at Wolseley, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, paid their respects to him on the following day, and hailed with pleasure his return amongst them. Bonfires, feastings and other demonstrations of joy, were exhibited at Rugeley, and the villages adjacent.

NOVEMBER 21,

Sir Thomas Lawrence has nearly finished his picture of his Majesty in his Coronation robes. He ranks it we are told, amongst the very happiest efforts of his pencil. The King sat for the last time at Buckingham-house, on Monday last.

Sir Walter Scott, according to report, is preparing a Life of Pope.

On Thursday Francis Jeffrey, Esq., was, by the unanimous vote of the Nations, re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow for the ensuing year.—*Glasgow Courier.*

There are now no fewer then four Ladies Sheffield living, viz.:—Lady Sheffield, the widow of Lord Sheffield; Lady Sheffield, the wedow of Sir John Sheffield, of Cookindge, near Leeds, in Yorkshire; Lady Sheffield, the widow of the late Rev. Sir Robert Sheffield, Rector of Burton, in Lincolnshire and who was a grand-daughter of Alderman Kennet: and Lady Sheffield, the Lady of the present Sir R. Sheffield, of Portland place, daughter of Mr. Newbolt, who for some years held an appointment in the East Indies.

NOVEMBER 23, 1821.

TWEEDIE THE DEFAULTER,—The father shot himself in the same office which was so recently held by the son: he, likewise, could not make up his accounts. The latter visited persons much above his rank in life; he frequented routs and balls in the fashionable circles, & having a pleasing voice, became a *bon vivant* His finances, not being adequate to the extravangance, he supplied the deficiencies from the public purse. When the late retrenchments were resolved upon, Tweedie received notice of superannuation, upon a pension of 500l., with instructions to make up his accounts with all possible dispatch.—*Morning paper.*

NOVEMBER 26, 1821.

Our young countryman, Mr. Wise, of Waterford, who has recently married the eldest daughter of Lucien Buonaparte, is shortly expected to return home. His wife, and one of her sisters, will accompany him—*Dublin Morning Post.*

NOVEMBER 27, 1821.

THE GREEK CAUSE.

[From the *Frankfort Gazette.*]

FRONTIERS OF ITALY Nov. 11.

Public papers contain the following information respecting Ypsilanti's dispute with the people of the Morea:—After the capture of Malvasia and Avarin (Novarino), the capitulation, as is known, was broken by the Greeks, and the inferior commanders revolted against the Archistrategos, who, as it appears, with the consent of the then High Council, embarked at Calamata, along with some of his partisans for Hydra. He left behind him the following proclamation, several thousand copies of which were immediately printed:—

"TO THE HELLENIANS!—When I landed on the coast of that country in which my forefathers once ruled, I hoped to find unity, obedience, and order; but I soon preceived how how much I had deceived myself. Hundreds wished to command, and no one was willing to obey. With extraordinary exertions I succeeded in collecting a few thousand men under the banners of freedom. Hard, and even, with respect to me, dishonourable, conditions were made; but I sacrificed every private interest to the great and noble object, the attainment of which every true Hellenian must have in view—namely, the restoration of ancient Greece. We conquered—the Mussulmans, trusting to my sword, surrendered themselves into my hands. But my soldiers revolted against me, and—what baseness!—like barbarians, destitute of honour and good faith, massacred unarmed men: and those who did this deed call themselves Hellenans! Spartans! After this transaction, so disgraceful in the eyes of the civilized people of Europe, who were preparing to assist you, I resign my rank, as I could not longer hold it without a sense of shame. I leave the Peloponnesus firmly resolved never again to return, until all the commanders declare themselves willing to attend a general meeting in an appointed town. The object of the assembly should be to come to an understanding on the means which yet may be employed for the deliverance of the country, and on the giving me sufficient powers suitably to punish any future disobedience. This is the only remaining measure by which we can bring to an honourable conclusion the contest in which we are engaged; since by any other course honour would inevitably be secrificed. My resolution is decided and unalterable. Should these words of peace not be listened to, I am prepared, with the brave Hydriots, my noble friends, as a Hellenian, as a Spartan, as the descendant of renowned Grecian princes, to die, perhaps uselessly, but still with honour. These are my last words. May God enlighten the Hellenians, and bless their arms."

"DEMETRIUS YPSILANTI.

"Given at Calamata, 12th August, 1821."

The Moreans soon perceived how injurious the removal of Ypsilanti was to their cause, and on a strong representation of the Senate of Calamata, it was resolved to send a mission to Hydra, with the promise to fulfil all the conditions Ypsilanti required. The mission had the happiest result. Ypsilanti returned to Calamata, and brought with him several foreign officers, and a formal treaty, in which the people of Hydra, Spezia, and Ipsara, stipulate to make common cause with the Morean insurgents. The successful conclusion of so difficult an affair will probably have favorable consequences for the Greek cause, which has suffered so much from division. (See on the other hand our article from Corfu.)

Prince Ypsilanti was still at Calamata on the 26th of September. All the forces of the insurgents, now that Tripolliza has fallen, proceed against Patras. The reduction of this last fortress would be of vast importance, but the resistance of the brave Turkish governor is vigorous. Jussuf Selim Pacha is a distinguished commander. His defence of the Morea with so small an army, though always retreating before the superior force of the Greeks, has been masterly. No town was secure against his attacks, which have done much injury to the Greeks. He divided his forces in a very advantageous manner, and promptly garrisoned those fortresses which the Greeks at first neglected to besiege. Even in his present situation, he keeps more than 18 000 Greeks occupied with only 6,000 Turks. The Castell has been blockaded for several months by a great number of small Greek vessels, without producing any effect. The approach of the Turkish fleet has, however, raised this this blockade.

"Every town which is freed publishes bulletins and liberty journals. Several printers have therefore gone from the Ionian Islands to the Morea, where their labours are wanted.

DECEMBER 1, 1821.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

GUILD-ALL. NOV. 30.

At Nisi Prius, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

GARMMONT V. BOYTON.

This was an action of trover. The defendant was charged with the conversion of a pug dog.

Mr. Marryat, who opened the plaintiff's case, proposed to support it by at least a dozen witnesses. The defendant admitted taking of the dog, but alleged that he took him in the way of recovery; he(defendant) confessed that he had found the dog when lost by the plaintiff; but affirmed that he had himself originally lost the dog, and that it was through such loss that the dog had first come into the plaintiff's possession

The Lord Chief Justice doubted whether the cause would not be better taken out of Court. The evidence of the dog himself would probably be necessary.

Mr. Gurney had no objection to that course. The dog, indeed, was his leading witness.

Mr. Marryat begged to deny that fact: the dog was his witness—subpœnaed indeed by him.

Mr. Gurney, in that case, would insist upon cross-examining him.

Mr. Marryat was ready to refer the cause, but the dog would appear most clearly to belong to the plaintiff. In fact, he had already escaped once or twice from the defendant, and had made his way to his rightful owner.

Mr. Comyn took the dog to be an interested witness. It was doubtful how far his evidence would be admissible.

Mr. Gurney was ready to give him a release.

Mr. Marryat.—Now you know that you keep him always tied up: if he were released, he would be with us in a moment.

Here the prisoner, from the lower end of the hall, testified viva voce to the truth of Mr. Marryat's assertion.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the dog would give his evidence far more collectedly in a private room before some gentleman of the bar. Such gentleman might have more acquaintance with dogs than he (the Lord Chief Justice) could pretend to.

Mr. Gurney was of the same opinion, but his clients demurred.

The Lord Chief Justice was sorry for it. There was something inconsistent with the decorum of a Court in having such a witness as a dog produced.

Mr. Marryat said that his client was afraid lest the arbitrator might award damages instead of the dog. Nothing could compensate the loss of the animal.

The Lord Chief Justice said that the plaintiff might be ensured; let the arbitrator (to either party) award the dog and nominal damages.

The parties then agreed to refer.

DECEMBER 7, 1821.

Mr. Thomas Hale, of Salisbury, has been to Alderley, in Glocestershire, to demand possession of states descended to him, in male line, from Lord Hale, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. The estates are at present enjoyed by Robert Hale Blaglen Hale, Esq.; but the present claimant contends that the estates must descend to the heir male, under an old entail of the Judge's will; and this step has been taken previous to the matter being brought before the proper Court.---*Bath Chronicle.*

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

DISTURBANCE AT KNIGHTSBRIDGE

A Member, whose name we did not learn, brought up the report from the Committee of General Purposes, upon the subject of the disturbance which took place at Knightsbridge-barracks, on Sunday, the 26th of August, which he moved should be read.

It was accordingly brought up, and read as follows:---

"To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, & Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, of your Committee for General Purposes, to whom it was referred, on the 26th day of October last, to take into consideration the letters and copies of correspondence between Mr. Ald. Waithman, late one of the sheriffs of this city and county of Middlesex, and the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, relating to the disturbance which took place at Knightsbridge, on Sunday the 26th day of August last, which were laid before the Court by the said Alderman, and to report our opinion thereon, do certify, that for the better understanding and coming to a right and just conclusion on a subject so momentous, as connected with the character and dignity of an officer holding a situation of such responsibility and importance as that of Sheriff of the county of Middlesex, we have endeavoured to obtain the fullest evidence of the circumstances which took place on that day, and have been attended by a considerable number of persons who were present at the transaction above alluded to, and we have, with great pains and anxiety, to obtain the truth of the facts as connected with the riot and disturbance, examined such persons, and caused the evidence to be taken in short hand,---a transcript whereof is hereunto annexed, for the information of this honourable Court.

"That we, your Committee, are of opinion, and feel it our duty to report, that the statement and representation made by Mr. Alderman Waithman, in his letter to the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst, dated the 27th day of August last is in substance fully borne ont by the evidence which has been produceed before us.

"That we, your Committee, observe with surprise and regret that although his Majesty's Government a[illegible]ire of a breach of the peace, as we c[illegible]en the Life Guards and the peop[illegible]f irritation in which the m[illegible]re generally known t[illegible]easures were taken [illegible] officers commandin[illegible]dge, to prevent th[illegible]t a collision of the[illegible]

"That [illegible] our opinion, too[illegible] precaution to preve[illegible]unaided by any me[illegible]ones he had power [illegible]y assistance or su[illegible] the county of M[illegible]

"[illegible]o of opinion, the[illegible], and fearless les[illegible] foresight of th[illegible]f violence and b[illegible] to allay the ir[illegible] to his firmness [illegible]ributed that no

[illegible], de feel, and are [illegible]ch has been pro[illegible]olent and personal [illegible]Mr. Sheriff Waith[illegible]n the high and im[illegible]ed—thus tending to [illegible] the exercise of the [illegible]e was invested.

[illegible] to certify, that it ap[illegible]umstances of the said [illegible]o call imperiously on [illegible]nt to institute a strict [illegible]o its origin, progress,

" And although the Right Honourable Earl Bathurst, in his letter to Mr. Alderman Waithman, dated the 28th day of Augnst last, stated, 'that he had given directions for an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of this transaction;' yet we, your Committee, have not been able to ascertain from any persons that have been examined before us, that such an inquiry had been carried into effect.

" All which we submit to the judgment of this honourable Court. Dated this 5th day of December 1821."

The Gentleman who brought up the report now moved that it be agreed to.

Mr. CLARKE thought, that before such a measure was adopted, the Court ought to be put into possession of the evidence upon which the report itself was founded; and that it should know, first, how it had been obtained; and secondly, how far it was, or was not, of an *ex-parte* nature. He should therefore move, as an amendment, that the evidence should be printed and a copy sent to each member of the Court. Thus they would be able to judge for themselves how or the inferences drawn in the report from that evidence were borne out by the evidence itself.

Mr. GRIFFITHS was of opinion, that the more this transaction was examined into, the more credit it would reflect upon their late sheriff. The present matter was of such importance as to demand of every Englishman to come forward and support the worthy Alderman.

The member who introduced the report said that he had no objection to the amendment proposed by Mr. Clarke, and would in consequence withdraw his original proposition.

Mr. Alderman BROWNE disclaimed, in the remarks which he was going to offer, all personal hostility towards their late sheriff; but at the same time said that he should, in the discharge of his duty, use all that freedom of debate to which he was entitled. He admitted most fully, that an outrage on one of their sheriffs was an outrage upon the privileges of the city of London; but the inference which he drew from that admission was, that if in any instance the sheriff disgraced himself in the discharge of his duty, the disgrace also fell upon the city. It appeared to him that the reference made to this committee was a garbled reference. What had taken place at the inquest ought to be before the Court, as well as what occurred at the funeral; and if he had been in Court at the time of the appointment of the Committee, he would have moved an amendment to that effect. He acquitted their late sheriff of all intentional misconduct. He credited him for great warmth and sincerity of feelings, but he thought that his feelings had carried him a little too far; and that, however creditable it might have been to him as a private individual to appear at the inquest on Honey, it was quite the reverse to him as Sheriff of London.

Mr. HUNCOMBE rose to order. The topics which the worthy Alderman was introducing had nothing to do with the reception of the report. He trusted, therefore, that the worthy Alderman himself would see the impropriety of pressing them.

Mr. Alderman WAITHMAN also begged to say a word to the point of order. As an individual, he had no objection to have his conduct upon this or any other point submitted to the strictest investigation. Still he thought, that if it were intended to go into an investigation of his conduct, it would be more fair to introduce a distinct motion to that effect. If his Lordship should be of opinion that the present was a proper occasion for discussing such a question, he, for one, had no objection; he should only claim it as a right to enter in reply, most fully into all the circumstances connected with the affair.

Mr. S. DIXON observed, that at present there was no question before the Court. He wished to know whether the other side had any objection to having the report printed, without entering at present into any discussion on the evidence?

The Mover of the report said, that he had moved that every point.

Another Member stated, that as there appeared to be 800 folio pages of evidence annexed to the report it was fit that time should be given to the Court to peruse and consider them.

The question was now put, on which,

Mr. Alderman BROWNE again addressed the Court. He thanked the worthy gentleman who had interrupted him; perhaps he might have been uncandid in the remarks which he had uttered, and have taken the Court by surprise; but what had induced him to act as he had done, was a recollection that on those very matters to which he had alluded the late sheriff had received the thanks of the Court. He also was under the impression that the member who moved the report intended to enter at that moment into the discussion of its merits. He concluded by giving notice, that he should upon another occasion move, that it be referred to the Committee of General Purposes to examine into the conduct of Mr. Sheriff Waithman on the inquest on the body of Honey. In doing this, he again begged to disclaim all feelings of personal hostility to that gentleman.

The question, that the report be printed, copies of it distributed, and that it be taken into consideration on some future day, was then put, and carried.

DECEMBER 29TH.

We now have here the greatest Thames flood that has been since 1809, when the water carried away the 15-arch bridge, near Eton. It is awful to see the country from Maidenhead-bridge to Chertsey; on each side of the Thames all is covered with water. Farmers are obliged to move their cattle of every kind from their fields. Nothing is to be seen but the tops of the trees: the lower part of Windsor Little Park is all covered. In Eton many of the houses are flooded; in the shops the water is up to the counters. There are carts and boats to take the passengers to and from the Windsor side. It is up at the Swan Inn, every horse of which is obliged to be removed: in many of the cellars the water is five feet deep. No carriage can come by Datchet to Windsor.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships, viz.:—Capt. John Barnet Sotheby, London, Madras and China; Capt. Henry Andrew Drummond, Castle Huntly, Bombay and China.

THE COURIER.

DECEMBER 28,

MAJOR ANDRE.

(FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.)

The two cedar trees which grew on the grave of Andre have been forwarded with his bones. Their roots had warped themselves round the skull bone like a fine netting. The American Papers have said that the unfortunate Andre was executed and buried in his regimentals; but it is evident that this was not the case, as not a button nor any part of his dress, save the leather string that tied his hair, could be found.*

* The writer of this note was present at the execution of Andre, October 2, 1780, at Orangetown, and being one of the guard which conducted him to execution, had an opportunity of witnessing all the incidents connected with that event; and, though then young, was wide awake to all occurrences. Major Andre was executed in his full-dress regimentals, and the writer saw the body, thus dressed, placed in a coffin, and interred in a grave a few feet from the gallows. If none of the imperishable parts of his dress were found in his grave, they must have been taken therefrom after the American army left the vicinity of Orangetown, as it is confidently asserted there was not an individual in that army that could be guilty of the violation. The Courier is mistaken in other particulars. No man, similarly situated, could have been treated with greater tenderness and respect than this officer. His open and manly conduct on his trial, the elegance of his manners and person, and his acknowledged talents, excited the sympathy of apparently every individual of the American army. At his execution (which was near the centre of the army) almost all the officers were present, excepting our great Commander and his family. The Officers who did duty on horseback were ranged on the side of the road leading from the house in which Andre was confined to the place of execution, and as he passed along he bowed to all with whom he was acquainted, particularly to those who composed the Court which tried him, with the utmost complacency, and received the most respectful salutations in return. There was scarcely a dry eye in the immense assemblage of spectators who were present at the execution. He was considered as sacrificed by Arnold, and no other guilt was attached to him, than such as arose out of the nature of the service he was engaged in, and which made his execution just and necessary. The manner of his death has been found fault with in England, owing to ignorance of the circumstances connected with it.—It was the wish of the American Commander in Chief to have complied with Andre's desire to be shot, had it been practicable. But he had been tried and convicted on his own confession as a spy, and the laws of all nations doom spies to the gallows. Had his punishment, therefore, been any other than that prescribed for spies, it would have been considered by the world as tantamount to an admisssion that he was not a spy, and that his execution was a murder. From some circumstances, which took place at the execution, it is believed Andre was satisfied that the mode of his death was unavoidable, though he expressed his detestation of it. Andre appeared to be conscious that he was not viewed by political enemies which surrounded him as a criminal. That he was fully aware, before he was engaged to act as a spy, of the fate which awaited him, if detected, and that he had undertaken a service which many honourable and brave men, of all armies, had done before him; and that it was his duty cheerfully to submit to his lot. It is denied that the fate of America would have been sealed had Arnold succeeded in his plans, even had West Point been the sacrifice. It possibly might have lengthened out the war; but we had many other points by which the communication between the northern and southern States could have been maintained, and we had seen from the little injury the great cause of independence sustained from the loss of Fort Washington, Stoney Point, &c., that the fate of our country was not suspended on the loss of any individual post.

The following is a copy of the inscription which will be placed on the tomb-stone of Phœbe Hessel:—

In memory of

PHŒBE HESSEL,

who was born at Stepney, in the year 1713.
She served, for many years,
as a private Soldier in the 5th regiment of foot,
in different parts of Europe,
And in the year 1745, fought under the command
of the Duke of Cumberland,
at the Battle of Fontenoy,
where she received a Bayonet wound
in her arm.
Her long life, which commenced in the
reign of Queen Ann, extended to George the 4th,
by whose munificence she received
comfort and support in her latter years.
She died at Brighton, where she had long resided,
December 12th, 1821,
aged 108 years—
And lies buried here.

(*Brighton Gazette.*)

DECEMBER 31ST.

On Tuesday arrived at Portsmouth, the Newcastle, 60, Vice Admiral Griffith Colpoys, from the North American station, in which command he was succeeded by Rear-Admiral Fahie, from the Leeward Islands, who arrived at Halifax in the Forte frigate, Sir Thomas Cochrane, on the 10th instant, from Barbadoes and Bermuda. All the West India Islands are now included within one naval command—that of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, who is stationed at Jamaica. The Newcastle had a short run of only thirteen days from Halifax, it blowing a gale of wind all the passage through.—The Forte, Jasseur, and Argus, were to proceed to Bermuda; Niemen, to winter at Halifax The Athol had sailed for Jamaica to convey specie for the Goverment at Quebec. Admiral Colpoys struck his flag on Friday night, and the Newcastle is ordered into the harbour to be paid off by Captain Fanshawe.

On Tuesday arrived at Portsmouth, the Bellette, 18, Captain G. Pechell, in twenty days from the Bermudas, having been three years and a half on the North American station; the Argus, Captain Arabin, relieved her on the 10th of November, after a passage of thirty-five days from Torbay. She experienced very severe weather, there having been a continued gale of wind from the Western Islands, and from its violence could not make any land before the Isle of Wight. The Bellette has been stationed chiefly on the coasts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for the protection of the revenue and fisheries against the encroachments of the Americans; and upwards of fourteen vessels have been condemned to Captain Pechell, for violating the existing laws and treaties, as well as a number of boats. The Islands of Bermuda had this year escaped the fever, not a single case having occurred, which is attributed to the strictness of the quarantine laws. His Excellency Sir W. Lumley had dissolved his Parliament, and probably would never have occasion to call another to obtain supplies, as there are funds in the hands of the Governor and Council fully equal to meet the expenditure of the Government.

(PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.)

The following is a brief summary of the principal topics in this document:—

It commences with observing that in the concerns which are exclusively internal, there is good cause to be satisfied with the result. In those relating to Foreign Powers, I am happy to state that peace and amity are preserved with all, by the strict observance on both sides of the rights of each. In matters touching our commercial interests, where a difference of opinion has existed on any case as to the conditions on which it should be placed, each party has pursued its own policy, without giving just cause of offence to the other. In this annual communication, the whole scope of our political concerns naturally comes into view. By an Act of the 3d of March, 1815, a proposition was made (by the Repeal of the higher Duties on the Tonnage of Foreign Vessels) to all Nations, to place our commerce with each on a basis which it was presumed would be acceptable to all.

Each party would retain the right to admit, or prohibit, such articles from the other as it thought proper, and on its own conditions. In placing then the navigation precisely on the same ground, in the transportation of imports and exports between the United States and other countries, it was presumed that all was offered that could be desired. Many considerations of great weight gave us a right to expect that this commerce should be extended to the colonies, as well as to the European dominions, of other Powers. With the latter, especially with the countries exclusively manufacturing, the advantage was manifestly on their side.

not required to supply the wants of the party admitting it, and admitted then not in favour of any particular country to the disadvantage of others, but on conditions equally applicable to all, it seems just, that the articles they admitted should be carried thither in the vessels of the country affording such supply and that the reciprocity should be founded in a corresponding accommodation on the other side. Such was the basis of the system, as established by the Act of 1815. In the year in which this Act was passed, a Treaty was concluded with Great Britain in strict conformity with its principles, in regard to her European dominions. To her colonies, however in the West Indies, and on this continent, it was not extended, the British Government claiming the exclusive supply of those colonies, and from our ports the production of the colonies in return, in her own vessels. To this claim the United States could not assent. The same conditions were offered to France, but not accepted. Her Government demanded conditions more favourble to her navigation, and to this it was thought improper to accede. It is much to be regretted, that although a negociation has been long pending, such is the diversity of views entertained, that there does not appear to be any reasonable prospect of its early conclusion.

" It is my duty to state, that very serious differences have occurred in this negociation respecting the construction of the 8th article of the treaty of 1803, whereby Louisanna was ceded to the United States; and likewise respecting the seizure of the Apollo in 1820, for the violation of our revenue laws. By the 9th article of the treaty referred to, it is stipulated, that after the expiration of twelve years the ships of France should for ever after be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation. By an obvious conclusion, it was intended that no favour should be granted to any Power, to which France should not be entitled. But if this should be so construed as that France should enjoy of right, and without paying the equivalent, all the advantages of such, as might be allowed to other Powers, in return for concessions made by them, she would not be placed on the footing of the most favoured nation, but on one held by no other nation. As little cause has the Government of France to complain of the seizure of the Apollo, and the removal of other vessels from the waters of St. Mary's. It will not be denied that every nation has a right to regulate its commercial system as it thinks fit. The violation of its revenue laws is an offence which all nations punish: and in this case every thing which occurred indicated a fixed purpose to violate our revenue laws. Had the party intended a fair commerce, he would have entered our ports, and paid the duties; but his conduct was different: he entered the river St. Mary's, the boundary between the United States and Florida, and took his position on the Spanish side, on which there was no town, no port, or scarcely any settlement. His purpose, therefore, was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants of Florida, but to the inhabitants of the United States, in exchange for their productions, which could not be done without a breach of our laws.

" The principles of the system of reciprocity, founded on the law of 3d March, 1815, have been since carried into effect with the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, Hamburgh, Bremen, Lubeck, and Oldenburgh, with a provision made by subsequent laws for the Netherlands, Prussia, Hamburgh, and Bremen. The Government of Norway has opened the ports of that kingdom to the vessels of the United States, upon the payment of the duties that are paid by their vessels to us.

" The question concerning the first article of the Treaty of Ghent has been, by a joint agreement of the Representatives of the United States and Great Britain, at the Court of St. Petersburgh, submitted to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia's decision: the result has not been received. With Spain, the Treaty of 1815, has been partly carried into execution, although from a contravention of the order of their Sovereign, the Governors of the Floridas have omitted to deliver up the archives and documents relating to the property of those provinces. This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, which will be hereafter disclosed.

" It has been seen, with much concern, that in the performance of the duty of receiving the provinces agreeably to treaty, a collision has existed between the Governor and the Judge appointed for the western district. This subject, therefore, is recommended to the early consideration of congress.

" It is understood that the colonies in south America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their Independence. The new Government of Colombia has extended its territories, and considerably augmented its strength; and at Buenos Ayres, where civil dissention had for some time before prevailed, greater harmony and better order appear to have been established.

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"Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these Colonies by force, and equally so that no conditions, short of their Independence, would be satisfactory to them.

"It may therefore be presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the Government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal councils, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy on that basis. To promote this result by friendly counsel with the Government of Spain, will be the object of the Government of the United States."

"Washington, Dec. 3, 1821."

THE BRISTOL OBSERVER.

DECEMBER 10.

Bergami is now travelling in Italy with a superb equipage.

ABERDEEN JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 14.

Ensign Pelham Maitland, formerly of the 79th Regiment of Foot, has been struck off the Half-pay List, for having detained a trunk, and other effects, the property of the late Lieut. John M'Arthur, of the same Regiment, which had been entrusted to his care, instead of transmitting them to the father of the said deceased Lieutenant.—*Monthly Army List.*

THE STAR.

NOVEMBER 30.

SIR THOMAS HISLOP gave a house-warming yesterday, at his residence, in Sutton-street.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Yesterday was the day appointed for the nuptial ceremony to take place between the Earl of WILTON, second son of the Earl and Countess GROSVENOR, and Lady MARY STANLEY, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of DERBY. The Noble Earl is in his twenty-second year, and Lady MARY STANLEY in her twenty first. His Lordship is at present at Knowsley, the seat of the Earl of DERBY in Lancashire, where great preparations are making for the joyous occasion. The Earl and Countess GROSVENOR were to arrive at Knowsley yesterday, and also a large party of distinguished personages, invited for the purpose. The ceremony was to be performed by the Archbishop of YORK; after which the happy pair intended to leave Knowsley, for Heaton, the seat of the Noble Bridegroom, in Lancashire.

PREROGATIVE COURT NOVEMBER 29.

FORBES *V.* GORDON.—AFFIRMATION AND SENTENCE.

This was a question of probate as to the last will and codicils of John Forbes, Esq. deceased. late of Aberdeen, North Britain; and Fitzroy-square, London. The deceased (who, it appeared, was suddenly taken ill, only three days before) died on the 20th of June last, at his house in Fitzroy-square, at the age of seventy-eight years, possessed of considerable property, supposed to amount to about £350,000. Before his death, the deceased made a will, by which he left £5000, besides an annuity of £150 per annum, to Mrs. Forbes, his sister, who was much advanced in years; also to the children of his deceased brothers and sisters he bequeathed considerable property. The nephews and nieces by brothers and sisters amounted in number to fifteen, and in reversion to their children, grand-nephews and nieces of the testator, who amounted to thirteen, he left upwards of £200,000. To this will he appointed Executors Charles Forbes, John Forbes, and Mackie Forbes, Esqrs. with another relation of the name of Mitchell. The rest and residue of his real and personal states he bequeathed to his Executors, "to stand and answer for the same," subject to legacies, in such part as he should afterwards dispose of by any codicil or codicils that he should afterwards make to his last will. Two testamentary papers were likewise propounded as codicils, in the hand-writing of the deceased, marked A. and B. The will of the deceased was contained in the form of instructions, which he put into the the hands of his Solicitor, Mr. Hutchinson, of Lincoln's Inn, on the 2d of May, 1820, for the purpose, as he intimated to that Gentleman, of altering or making a new will, so as to include further bequests.

Doctors SWABEY and PHILLIMORE argued in support of the will and codicils being entitled to probate, as containing the testamentary intentions of the deceased, and which he was prevented from executing by the act of GOD, occasioned by sudden death; since, in all such cases, the practice of the Court was to give effect to what might fairly be collected as the intentions of the testator, with respect to the ultimate disposition of his property.

The present proceedings commenced by a *caveate*, which was lodged by Mrs. Caroline Gordon, to oppose probate being granted to the papers propounded, she being largely interested as a niece of the testators, and as a residuary legatee. The facts of the case were briefly these, as disclosed by the evidence:—The deceased having entered into discussion with his Solicitor about altering his will on the 2d of May, Mr. Hutchinson told him there was no necessity for such alteration, as the residue might be disposed of by codicils, appointing such legacies as he might afterwards think proper to bequeath. To this the testator acquiesced; and Mr. Hutchinson being called away by other business, neglected to complete the instrument further than the instructions now propounded, which remained as the last will of the deceased, and who, it was then understood, reserved to himself the power of disposing of the residue, but without afterwards saying how it should go.

It was submitted, upon the evidence of the butler, named Mulliner, that the deceased was prevented executing the paper marked A by sudden death; he having been observed on the same day on which he died with that paper in one hand, and a pen in the other, looking at it intensely; and that when the deponent came into the dining-room, the deceased opened his desk. and put the paper into it, in the exact folding and situation in which it was found and identified after his death. The paper B. was likewise contended to be a perfect codicil although found in an imperfect state, and unexecuted.

DR. LUSHINGTON, and another Civilian, opposed the two papers being admitted to probate, on the ground that they were imperfect papers, from which no testamentary intention could be shewn, as to any continuity of intention in the deceased that they should ever operate; that the paper A was that which the deceased had abandoned at the time of his death, and the paper B being comprehended in his will, was no longer operative, was superseded by the will itself, or instructions given to his Solicitor, from which a regular instrument was directed to be prepared. These codicils, they contended, were in direct contradiction to the will itself, which left the deceased's sister only £5,000; whereas, by these codicils, leaving the residue undisposed of, she would take £35,000 in addition to the £5,000. It was further contended, that the will and codicils should be sent to the Court of Chancery for construction.

SIR JOHN NICHOL observed, that the Court would give this case its most earnest and serious attention; not only because of the great magnitude of the property, but the number of persons interested in it; although the magnitude of the property did not vary the principle which governed the Court's decision.—These papers, on the face of them, were confessedly imperfect. The evidence of intention was to be taken from extrinsic circumstances: and the evident intention of the deceased, that it should operate, was to be inferred; and that he was prevented from executing that intention by the act of GOD. It must be presumed not merely an inceptive, but a deliberate act. The continuity of deliberate intention was not to depend upon one witness or one is lated fact, but to be taken from the whole of the evidence. Now the whole of the evidence in this case went to shew deliberate intention that these papers were intended by the deceased to operate as will and codicils, but prevented from being executed by the act of GOD. Not to pronounce in favour of these papers would be a manifest departure from established rules of law. The Court, therefore, leaving the effect of these papers to the Chancery for construction, pronounced for their force and validity, as codicils to the last will and testament of the deceased; and decreed probate to issue to the executors named in the said will.

VARIETIES.

Lavinia Fenton (afterwards Duchess of Bolton) was tempted by Rich from the Haymarket to Lincoln's-inn-fields, in the year 1728, by a salary of 15*s.* per week: on the success of the *Beggars' Opera*, to secure this valuable actress, he raised it to 30*s.*! and such was the rage of the town respecting her, that she was obliged to be guarded home every night by considerable party of her confidential friends, to prevent her being run away with.

A servant near Limerick wrote to his master in Dublin that he had secured the *fire-arms*, having sent all the *pokers* and *tongs* to the barracks.

Dr. Wilson, a particular friend and admirer of Garrick, was a great punster. He, one day, seeing Dr. Brocklesby coming into Batson's coffee-house, then chiefly used by physicians, addressed him by the name of Dr. Rock; to which the Dr. objecting with some warmth, Wilson undertook to prove it algebraically thus: Brock—les B; that is, Brock, without the B—which it cannot be denied is Rock.

A natural phenomenon of rare occurrence in this climate was resently observed at Mundesley, Norfolk. During the sale of some wreck upon the beach, the attention of a person was drawn towards what he conceived to be a ship on fire, about a mile from the shore. He immediately pointed it out, but it was accounted for by the supposition that the appearance of smoke arose from the steam-vessel passing from the north. An old captain, however, soon decided that the rising column was a water-spout. As they watched this interesting spectacle, on a sudden three new bathing machines, laid up for the winter in an opening in the cliff, through which a stream that turns a mill takes its course, were hurried into the air with inconceivable rapidity. Two of them took their direction towards a house, over which they were forced by the hurricane, breaking in the roof, and falling on the other side, they were dashed to atoms. The third passed over the mill, and was also destroyed by its fall.

A patent has been granted by the Emperor of Austria to a saddler of Vienna, for the invention of a piece of machinery, by means of which travellers, sitting in their places, can stop their carriage in a moment, at any time, and in any situation, however perilous—even though the chains which are commonly applied to stop the wheels should break; at the same time, they can loosen the horses, without danger of their becoming entangled in the traces.

A PUN.—The late Bishop of Bristol (Dr. Mansell, master of Trinity College), disapproving of the large Cossack trowsers, which he though savoured more of martial than clerical air, forbade them to be worn by the young men of this college, who were ordered to appear in tight breeches.

"The good Bishop," observed one, "does not approve of our present *loose habits*."—

"True," replied another, "and surely he behaves very incousistently."—"How so?—"Why, you cannot but allow that it is both inconsistent and indecorous in him to *contract* the loose habits of the University!"

His Majesty delights in telling the following story:—In Ireland, at Lord Tabot's, Meyer, the German tailor, or some other German in the royal suite, could not make himself understood; upon which the King asked one of his Irish attendants, whether there was any person in the house who spoke Germaun? The servant replied that he would inquire, and returned, saying—no; but that he had a cousin who played the *German flute*, if that would do.

The following is one of the resolutions of a *female* Bible Society:—"That the committee be composed of an *equal* number of ladies and gentlemen: with power to *add to their numbers*!"

BON MOT.—The Bishop of London, says Aubrey, did cut down a noble cloud of trees near Fulham, on which the Lord Chancellor Bacon told him that he was *a good expounder of dark places*.

A gentleman on entering an Attorney's office in Armagh, a few day since, casually observed that it was as hot as an oven. The proprietor instantly replied, "So it may, for it is here I make my bread.

Our readers will recollect that we copied the following epigram on the death of Messrs. Hoskins and Going, who were murdered in the outset of the present disturbances in Ireland, from a Dublin paper:—

"Hoskins and Going are all one;
"Hoskins is going—
"Going is gone."

Now this epigram, says the *Dublin Evening Post*, such as it is, is ten or twelve, or for aught we know to the contrary, twenty years old. In the country of Cork, we believe at Mallow, there were, in the days of paper-money making, two bankers of the name of Gonne and Going; they failed, *of course*: Going first. The epigram made on these gentlemen is much better, the reader will see, than its more modern application:—

"Gonne and Going are all one;
"Gonne is *going*—Going is *gone*."

RETORT COURTEOUS.—Judge K., who presided in the County Court of an American State, was fond of indulging himself occasionally in a joke at the expense of Counsellor B, a practitioner in the same Court, with whom he was very intimate, and for whom he had a high regard. On a certain occasion, when pleading a cause at the bar, Mr. B. observed that he would conclude his remarks on the following day, unless the Court would consent to *set* late enough for him to finish them that evening. "*Sit* Sir," said the Judge, "not *set*—hens set" "I stand corrected Sir," said the Counsellor, bowing. Not long after, while giving an opinion, the Judge remarked, that under such and such circumstances an action would not *lay*." "*Lie*, may it please your Honour"' says the Counsellor, 'not *lay*—hens lay."

SOMFREDEVI.

How hard the lot of an ill fated nation,
Upblest with Bible lore and education,
Where reading is a part of the Belles Lettres,
And writing only practised by folk's betters,
Where spelling, or by custom, or by rule,
Is rarely taught, more rarely learnt, at school.

In that brown office, where the crowded clerk,
Sorts out his million letters in the dark,
Sighing for comfort, and the promised land,
That spacious Canaan in St. Martin's Grand,
Many a lover's tender scrawl is read,
And the soft intercourse is onward sped,
But one there came, with such obscure address,
For whom intended, not a clerk could guess;
With many a flourish, one long word began,
And thus the dubious superscription ran:
"SOMFREDEVI."

At length one scribe, more sapient than his cronies,
Declared the letter must be old Belzoni's,
And that the hidden term, they might infer,
Egyptian was for Resurrectioner.
In vain Belzoni for a fortnight conn'd it,
So sent it to a friend, a learned Pundit,
Who, finding he could not make Sanscrit of it,
Gave it a true believer in the Prophet:
He, a devout, religious sort of man,
Found no such sentence in the whole Koran;
But, dreaming only of Rebellion's work,
(Being a most aristocratic Turk),
Sent it to Sidmouth's Office for inspection.
Who saw in every syllable defection,
And doubted not (of course with ample reason),
Being illegible, it must be treason.
The seal was broken, and the contents were
In pure Italian!—spoke of factious air,
Of strong affinities—of combination,
Fusion—explosion—and precipitation.
A Council sat on't—Eldon, press'd to speak,
Said he would give his judgment Monday week,
Sidmouth, alarm'd exclaim'd, "Rebellion here I sees,
Perhaps a second Cato-street conspiracy!
Oh cruel face! in this ungrateful nation,
The post of safety is a private station;
I will, before the Radicals begin a stir,
Retire in time—become a half-pay Minister—
Grow my own cabbages—enclose my common—
And settle down into a mere old woman."
The deed was done! but Sidmouth cried *peccavi*;
The word was read at length—Sir Humphrey Davy

THIRTIETH

Madras Govt Lottery.

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3167	3189	3200	3223	3226	3252	3409
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